

How German War Industries Are Financed

The ANNALIST

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THE ANNALIST
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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Trade statistics reflect with monotonous regularity the stimulating effects on the heavy industries of the defense program and the war. Though steel ingot production has been practically unchanged since early in September, average daily pig iron production in September, seasonally adjusted, was the largest on record. Iron and steel exports in August were the largest on record. Engineering contracts in September were not far from a new high record.

THE steel industry seems to have reached some kind of a ceiling for the time being, although average daily pig iron production, seasonally adjusted, was the largest on record in September. The usual seasonal movement in steel ingot production is upward this time of year, so that our weekly index of steel output has shown a small decline, actual output having remained practically unchanged since early in September. Some of the other components of the weekly business index have continued to advance, however, so that the net result for the week ended Sept. 26 was probably little changed one way or the other. The following table gives the probable readings of the Federal Reserve index of industrial production on the basis of its usual correlation with The New York Times weekly business index:

Aug. 24.....	123	Sept. 14.....	126
Aug. 31.....	124	Sept. 21.....	128
Sept. 7.....	125	Sept. 28.....	128

Last week automobile production continued its abnormal increase relative to the usual seasonal movement. Electric power production increased. Freight car loadings, however, did not quite make the usual seasonal grade, on the basis of our preliminary estimate of 816,000 cars.

In the week ended Sept. 21 our index of lumber production reached a new high record since Jan. 20. It seems probable that within the next few weeks this index will exceed its previous peak of 97.9 for the week ended Jan. 6. New orders for lumber in the last few weeks have been at a high level for the longest continuous period in at least seven years. Bids involving the ordering of large additional quantities of building materials for Army barracks were to be opened yesterday. Some companies in the building trades are reported to have withdrawn virtually all

selling activity and are devoting their energies to the filling of orders on hand.

In addition to heavy construction in connection with the defense program, residential construction has continued active. In the week ended Sept. 21 the number of mortgages selected for appraisal by the FHA was only moderately lower than the high record reported for the week ended May 4.

Raw material prices have continued to advance. Hides, silk and wool are higher on the week. Printcloth prices have been firm despite somewhat less activity in Worth Street. Cotton mill margins have improved. It will be a cruel joke on the cotton textile industry whose earnings have been low for years, if its earning power is increased only to be diminished by the Excess Profits Tax Bill passed by Congress Tuesday.

In the week ended Sept. 21 total government contracts awarded reached a new high record of \$131,540,760, as compared with a previous high record of \$80,112,000 in the week ended Aug. 24. The big push in the week ended Sept. 21 was in transportation equipment, for which contracts were placed to the tune of \$75,961,157. The largest item was a \$70,449,955 contract with Boeing Aircraft Company for airplanes for the Army. The Ryan Aeronautical Company got a contract of \$2,074,234 for airplanes, spare parts and data for the Army.

Contracts awarded for textiles and their products reached a new high record of \$28,442,755. The materials ordered ranged from overcoating to mosquito netting. Evidently it is to be a long war. Or else geographically diversified.

Contracts awarded for iron and steel products have yet to exceed \$10,000,000 in any one week. This is not a good measure

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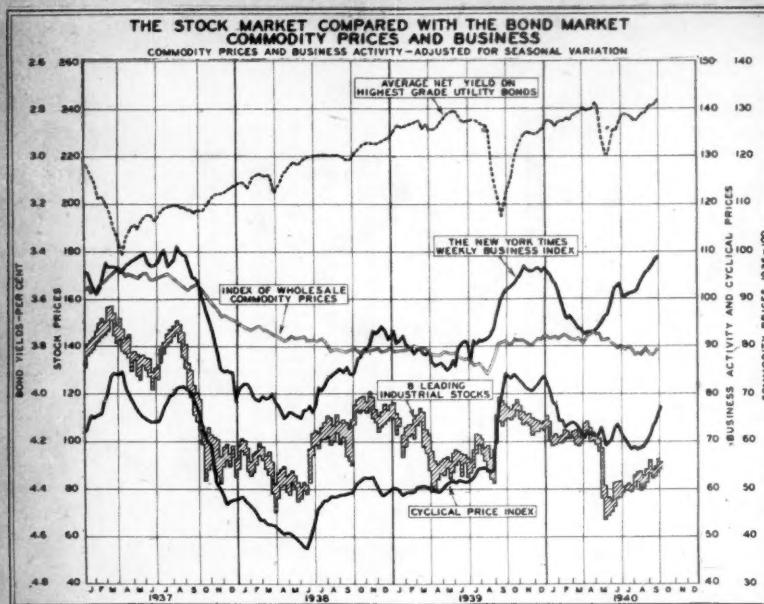
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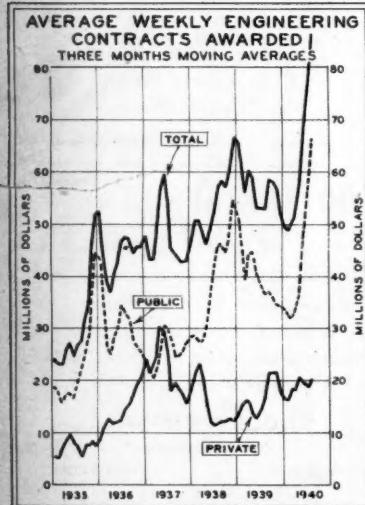
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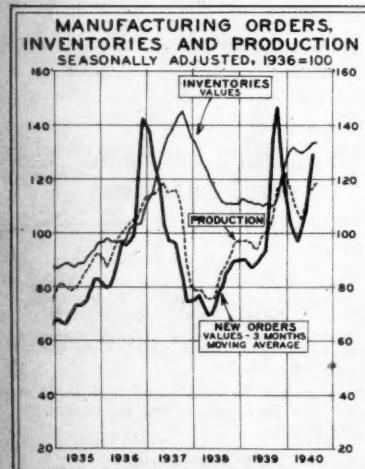


Week ended	Freight-Car Loadings	Steel Mill	Electric Power	Auto	Lumber	Cotton Mill	Comb. Business	Cyclical Price Index
1939								
Sept. 23	84.9	99.6	89.3	122.5	102.1	109.6	79.4	132.6
Sept. 30	84.8	101.8	89.8	125.7	102.1	114.7	81.3	137.0
Oct. 7	85.5	100.6	90.0	129.4	101.8	126.4	79.2	133.0
1940								
June 15	82.8	99.0	87.6	128.1	104.7	100.1	79.5	132.6
June 22	84.1	100.7	89.3	128.2	103.8	96.3	80.2	133.5
June 29	86.0	98.6	89.7	135.2	103.2	94.4	80.7	138.8
July 6	82.5	103.2	88.6	136.1	99.1	98.8	64.6	128.5
July 13	80.3	103.8	87.3	133.2	101.0	81.4	74.6	136.6
July 20	80.4	101.5	86.7	130.7	103.2	77.7	80.9	137.9
July 27	80.0	98.3	85	130.9	105.8	65.6	86.5	131.7
Aug. 3	80.2	97.5	85.3	133.8	106.7	42.1	83.7	129.9
Aug. 10	79.9	98.9	85.5	136.5	106.8	40.6	87.2	132.1
Aug. 17	79.6	101.4	86.1	136.4	107.0	88.6	85.5	135.2
Aug. 24	81.9	101.1	87.6	140.7	105.6	97.1	85.1	138.4
Aug. 31	81.5	100.0	87.0	144.5	107.2	99.4	83.0	141.1
Sept. 7	82.1	100.7	87.6	140.4	105.7	1159.0	80.9	139.7
Sept. 14	83.0	101.1	88.4	140.9	106.3	128.6	84.8	140.2
Sept. 21	84.3	99.6	108.5	141.2	106.7	199.0	88.1	137.5
Sept. 28	87.9	103.8	107.5	210.9	107.5	108.8	108.8	175.7
Oct. 5	137.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

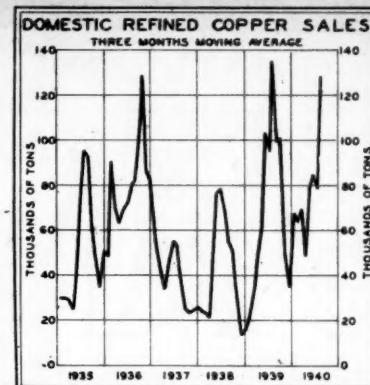
*Estimated. †Revised. ‡Computed as of Wednesday.



Source: Engineering News-Record. Trimestrial moving averages computed by THE ANNALIST.



Sources: National Industrial Conference Board and Federal Reserve Bulletin. Trimestrial moving average of orders computed by THE ANNALIST. For extension of this chart back to 1929, see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 8, p. 295.



a continued high rate of activity in the major industries for the next two or three years. It has said that production schedules for many products should have supply protection up to six months. It is this effort to protect supplies of raw materials that was, no doubt, partly responsible for the record-breaking demand for refined copper in September. It was reflected in the new-order index of the National Conference Board for August. Charts covering both of these significant items are shown herewith.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Weekly Business Index

Technical Data, Fourth Quarter, 1940

TABLE I. WORKING DAYS

Week Ended:	Freight-Car loadings.	Elec. Prod.	Elec. Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill
Oct. 5	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 12	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 19	6	6.4	5	6	5
Oct. 26	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 2	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 9	5.7	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 16	6	6.4	5	6	5
Nov. 23	5.3	6.1	4	5	4
Nov. 30	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 7	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 14	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 21	6	6.4	5	6	5
Dec. 28	4.6	5.9	4	3.8	4

TABLE II. SEASONAL INDICES

Week Ended:	Steel Carloadings	Elec. Ingot Prod.	Elec. Pow. Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Prod.
Oct. 5	51,114.6	114.5	97.9	101.8	62	108.3
Oct. 12	12,114.6	116.6	98.0	101.0	71	110.1
Oct. 19	19,113.1	117.0	96.9	102.1	81	110.1
Oct. 26	26,111.0	114.6	96.4	102.1	91	106.3
Nov. 2	2,107.3	105.6	96.1	101.4	102	105.8
Nov. 9	10,103.2	100.6	96.3	101.0	113	106.9
Nov. 16	16,100.5	96.2	93.6	101.4	123	105.8
Nov. 23	20,100.0	92.2	92.8	102.2	90	105.5
Nov. 30	30,177.3	96.8	95.5	102.8	122	107.7
Dec. 7	95.1	92.3	96.0	102.4	133	102.3
Dec. 14	92.5	88.3	96.4	103.0	131	105.8
Dec. 21	89.4	84.2	97.8	103.8	127	100.9
Dec. 28	28,88.3	84.0	96.7	104.4	116	107.7

TABLE III. ESTIMATED NORMALS

Week Ended:	Elec. Pow. Prod.	Week Ended:	Elec. Pow. Prod.
Oct. 5	384.8	Nov. 23	386.1
Oct. 12	384.9	Nov. 30	386.2
Oct. 19	385.1	Dec. 7	386.4
Oct. 26	385.3	Dec. 14	386.6
Nov. 2	385.5	Dec. 21	386.8
Nov. 9	385.7	Dec. 28	387.0
Nov. 16	385.9		

Miscellaneous carloadings, 57,800 cars; all other carloadings, 72,000 cars. Steel ingot production, 69 per cent; automobile output, 16,856; lumber production, 48,018,000 feet. †Millions of kw-hrs.

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Oct. 3
1940

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by D. W. Ellsworth	425
Polls of Popular Opinion on Political Questions: A Statistical Analysis	427
National Government: Adjournment in Doubt; Defense Progress; Aid to Britain, by Kendall K. Hoyt	428
Abstracts of Recent Important Articles, by Helen Slade	428
The Financing of German War Industries: A New Stage in Nazi Borrowing Policy, by Guenter Reimann	429
Collapse of Liquor Price Fixing in New York May Improve the Distillers' Positions, by La Rue Applegate	430
Arbitraging Medium, Lower Grade Bonds, by Peter B. B. Andrews	431
Financial Markets	432
The Week in Commodities: Grains and Cotton Buoyant While Metals Hold Gains	433
Canadian Wheat Carryover to Top 550,000,000 Bushels or One Whole Year's Crop, by S. L. Miller	435
Book Review	436
Financial News of the Week	437
Dividends Declared	438
Bond Redemptions and Defaults	438
Business Statistics	440
Stock and Bond Averages	442
Banking Statistics	443
Stocks—New York Stock Exchange	444
U. S. Government Securities	449
Bonds—New York Stock Exchange	450
New York Curb Exchange	452
Out-of-Town Markets	455
The Open Market	456

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 456

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OCT 3

Polls of Popular Opinion on Political Questions: A Statistical Analysis

THE taking of straw votes has long been an American pastime. In recent years it has developed, like some other popular sports, into a business and today we have organizations which "scientifically" sample public opinion and can answer practically any question from the relative sales appeal of different colored soap wrappers to the outcome of the next Presidential election.

They can and do tell us what the public is thinking on numerous subjects. But how accurate these guesses are is something that is far more difficult to determine. Most of us are interested in the future and not in the past, and have little interest in investigating the percentage of correctness in past prognostications. There is no good way, moreover, to check most of the results of the polls. So that these samplers of public opinion are in the delightful position of being accepted at their own valuation, as being "scientific" and highly accurate.

Polls of opinion on political questions and on the popularity of different Presidential candidates, however, have passed beyond the stage of harmless pastimes. They influence important business decisions and may even influence the action of Congress or election results themselves. It is worth some study, consequently, to attempt to arrive at an idea of how accurate such "samples of public opinion" have been in the past and what margin of error we should allow before accepting them as serious factors in business and political calculations.

The Gallup Poll

A general check on all the questions to which the polls purport to give an answer is impossible, but on polls on the probable outcome of the Presidential elections, we have some background of experience. We have selected the Gallup poll's record in the 1936 election as a good subject for examination, because the results of this poll in 1936 came nearer to the correct result than other similarly conducted polls (although as is well known the first prize in this guessing contest fell not to any professional, but to that gifted amateur, Mr. Farley). The 1936 Gallup poll, moreover, provides a fairer test of the method than do some other polls which have serious technical defects. It attempts to weigh the different types of population whose opinion it samples, unlike The Literary Digest poll, for example (which up to 1936 had a long record of success in the forecasting of Presidential election results, but went badly astray in the Democratic landslide of that year). It also has the advantage that its 1936 poll was taken reasonably close to the election and was not, as was The Literary Digest poll, based upon votes taken several months before.

TABLE I. PERCENTAGE OF DEMOCRATIC TO MAJOR PARTY VOTE IN 1936

	Actual Percentage	Gallup Estimate	Difference
Maine	43	38	5
Vermont	43	39	4
New Hampshire	51	44	7
Massachusetts	55	48	7
Connecticut	58	50	8
Rhode Island	57	50	7
New York	60	54	6
New Jersey	59	51	8
Delaware	55	53	2
Pennsylvania	58	51	7
Ohio	61	52	9
West Virginia	57	52	5
Indiana	57	52	5
Illinois	59	51	8
Wisconsin	68	57	11
Michigan	59	51	8
Minnesota	67	54	13
North Dakota	69	64	5
South Dakota	56	48	8
Nebraska	58	53	5
Iowa	56	51	5
Missouri	61	57	4
Kansas	54	48	6
Colorado	62	55	7
Nevada	73	67	6
Wyoming	70	52	18
Utah	70	65	5
Montana	71	61	10
Idaho	66	61	5
Oregon	68	61	7
Washington	69	61	8
California	68	59	9

How, then, did the Gallup, Nov. 1, 1936, poll of the 1936 election, compare with the actual 1936 Presidential result? To arrive at any answer to this question we have first figured the percentage that the Democratic vote was of the major party Presidential vote in 1936 and have then compared this figure with the percentage indicated by the Nov. 1, 1936, Gallup poll. We have confined our study to those States in which there could be some question as to the issue as between Republican and Democratic and have excluded the Southern States in which no reasonable change could throw the vote into the Republican column. In Table I the figures are arranged in three columns, the first showing the actual percentage of Democratic to major party vote, the second the Gallup estimate, and the third the difference between the two, for the Northern States.

The average difference between the actual vote and the Gallup estimate was 7.1 per cent. This compares with an average percentage of Democratic to major party vote in the States in question of 60.5. This seems fairly high.

TABLE II. THE GALLUP ERROR IN 1936 RELATIVE TO AVERAGE DEVIATIONS IN VOTING STRENGTH FROM 1912 TO 1936

	Average Deviation.*	Gallup Error	Divided by Average Deviation.
Maine	6.8	5	.74
Vermont	7.3	4	.55
New Hampshire	4.6	7	1.52
Massachusetts	8.4	7	.83
Connecticut	5.9	8	1.36
Rhode Island	7.0	7	1.00
New York	7.1	6	.84
New Jersey	7.0	9	1.28
Delaware	5.1	3	.59
Pennsylvania	7.9	7	.90
Ohio	11	9	1.27
West Virginia	5.0	9	1.80
Indiana	5.1	5	.98
Illinois	7.9	8	1.01
Wisconsin	13.1	11	.84
Michigan	13.1	8	.61
Minnesota	11.7	13	1.11
North Dakota	13.1	5	.38
South Dakota	9.1	8	.88
Nebraska	9.7	5	.52
Iowa	8.0	5	.62
Missouri	5.8	4	.69
Kansas	9.3	6	.64
Colorado	10.3	7	.68
Nevada	10.5	6	.57
Wyoming	10.0	10	1.00
Utah	9.7	5	.52
Montana	12.6	10	.75
Idaho	11.4	5	.44
Oregon	9.8	7	.71
Washington	13.4	8	.60
California	11.1	9	.81

*Of percentage of Democratic major party vote, 1912-1936. †From last column of Table I.

We can get a clearer idea of the accuracy of the poll, however, by comparing the 1936 error with the normal variation in the vote of the different States from one Presidential year to another. There is a great difference in the degree to which the strength of the two major parties varies in different areas of the country. In the Northeastern States, for example, the variation is normally small (4.6 per cent in New Hampshire and 5.9 per cent in Connecticut), while in the Northwest it is much higher. In Wisconsin, for example, the Democrats got 45 per cent of the vote in 1928 and 67 per cent in 1932, a difference of 22 percentage points. In Minnesota there was a swing between 1928 and 1932 from 41 to 62, while in Nebraska in the same period the Democratic percentage went from 36 to 64, a gain of 28 per cent. So in order to estimate the seriousness of the error in different States in the 1936 Gallup poll we must compare it with the average percentage by which voters in the different States vary from one period to another.

The simplest way to do that is to compute the average percentage of Democratic to major party vote and compare the differences between the actual Democratic percentage in different Presidential years and this average. Table II shows

the average deviations for the different States in the seven Presidential elections from 1912 to 1936 inclusive, compared with the percentage by which the Gallup poll differed from the actual result in each State in 1936. In the last column we show the Gallup error in 1936 divided by the average deviation.

A figure of 1.00 in the last column of the above table represents a very high error. It means that if in these seven Presidential elections one had guessed the outcome by assuming that the State would vote in accordance with its average, one would have had an average error equal to that of the 1936 Gallup poll. It is obvious that this would be a very ineffective way of judging an election result. To be considered to have much meaning it would seem that the error should be at the worst not much more than half of that, or .50 in the above table. It will be noted that in very few States was the actual figure pertaining to the 1936 Gallup poll as low as that.

Another and perhaps more illuminating way of testing the poll is to assume that the result was as far below the Gallup 1936 estimate as it was actually above it, and to see what the effect on the election would have been. If, for example, the Gallup estimate in a particular State was 54 and the actual Democratic percentage 60, we have a deviation of 6. Let us see what the result would have been if it had been as far below the Gallup estimate as it actually was above. In this case this would give us a Democratic percentage of 48. This is a reasonable way to look at the estimate because before the event we know that there will probably be an error but we have no way of telling on which side it will fall. If the normal error in the estimate will change the result of the election in a large percentage of States, the estimate is obviously of little use for the purpose of judging an election in advance.

The significance of this can be appreciated more fully when we think of the practical application of an estimate of this sort. If the maximum probable error of an estimate is 5 per cent, we can assume for practical purposes that the result will fall between 95 per cent of the estimate and 105 per cent of it. We do not know what the maximum probable error of the Gallup poll is, but we do know what the error was in this one instance. If we assume that this is the maximum, we might say that in the State of New Jersey, for example, where the 1936 error was 9, an estimate of 51 per cent would mean that the actual result could fall anywhere between 42 and 60. Since we have only this one instance of an estimate, it is reasonable to suppose that the error could be even greater.

If the actual Democratic percentage in the 1936 election had been as far below the Gallup estimate as it was actually above, the result would have been as shown in Table III.

A change in the error from plus to minus, excluding two cases where the results equal 50 per cent, would have thrown twenty out of twenty-eight States from the Democratic to the Republican column. This would have meant a Republican victory by a margin of approximately 33 electoral votes. This margin does not include the two States which would be evenly balanced and which, together, account for 25 electoral votes.

It thus appears that the Gallup estimates in 1936 were unsatisfactory from a statistical standpoint, since the change in

the sign of the error would have resulted in a shift of approximately three-quarters of the States in which any change was possible. And it must be remembered that it is improbable that 1936 represents the maximum possible error.

TABLE III. PERCENTAGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF MAJOR PARTY VOTE HAD THE GALLUP ERROR BEEN ON THE OTHER SIDE

Maine	33	Minnesota	41
Vermont	35	North Dakota	59
New Hampshire	37	South Dakota	40
Massachusetts	41	Nebraska	48
Connecticut	42	Iowa	46
Rhode Island	43	Missouri	53
New York	48	Kansas	42
New Jersey	42	Colorado	48
Delaware	50	Nevada	61
Pennsylvania	44	Wyoming	42
Ohio	43	Utah	60
West Virginia	43	Montana	51
Indiana	48	Idaho	56
Illinois	43	Oregon	54
Wisconsin	46	Washington	53
Michigan	43	California	56

If the Gallup poll is unsatisfactory to this extent, what must be said of the other polls which missed the 1936 actual result by a still greater margin? It would seem that none of these estimates can be accepted as having any very great degree of reliability.

Methods of "sampling public opinion" seem better adapted to questions on which there is a decided preponderance in one direction or the other than they do to the forecasting of election results. An election frequently turns on a variation of a small percentage, and it is too much to expect this degree of accuracy from any small sample, no matter how carefully the different elements may be weighted. But where it is a case of judging whether one piece of merchandise is more popular than another, the most popular motion picture actors or some other question where the balance is likely to run strongly in one direction, the situation is entirely different, and very valuable results may no doubt be obtained by such studies.

Another qualification in the judging of elections is the fact that even if the opinion of the population is estimated accurately this does not allow for the relative efficiency of the opposing political organizations. Practical politicians know that a great deal depends upon how much work is done in a district and how the vote is brought out on election day. There are other less pleasant influences, such as the effective use of patronage, actual money payments to voters or the handling of "floaters" or "repeaters," which it is possible in some areas may have an appreciable effect upon results.

Another point concerning polls of public opinion is the fact that it is extremely difficult to find any one who has ever been approached in such a poll. This, of course, does not mean that the polls are based largely on imagination, but it does indicate that the proportion of the sample to the total population must be exceedingly small.

We have selected the Gallup poll for analysis not because we regard it as particularly open to attack, but for the opposite reason that it has claims to being the best of the public opinion estimates and also because it is the most widely advertised. Statistically the poll does not show up well in the chief instance in which it is possible to test its estimates against actual results. It seems fair to conclude that the value of this and other public opinion polls has been greatly exaggerated by those conducting them and that the margin of error to which they are subject is too great to warrant their results being taken seriously except in cases where the figures run very strongly in one direction. For estimating election results in doubtful States where the contest is at all close we are forced to conclude on the basis of past results that such polls have practically no value.

National Government: Adjournment in Doubt; Defense Progress; Aid to Britain

Federal Appropriations (Millions of dollars)

		Fiscal 1940 and Def. for 1939	Fiscal 1941 and Estimate	Latest	Pub. Law No.
Bill No.					
Independent Offices	HR 7922	1,194.7	1,120.2	458 Apr. 18	
Treasury, Postoffice	HR 8068	1,043.6	1,032.8	442 Mar. 25	
Agriculture	HR 8202	780.9	918.6	658 June 25	
State, Commerce, Justice	HR 8319	109.7	107.1	508 May 14	
War Department (Civil Functions)	HR 8668	220.1	227.7	653 June 24	
Interior	HR 8745	122.1	135.4	640 June 18	
Legislative	HR 8913	25.8	23.7	641 June 18	
Labor, Federal Security	HR 9007	966.0	1,020.3	663 June 26	
District of Columbia	HR 9109	49.6	48.8	602 June 12	
Total, Civil Functions		5,263.8	4,512.5	4,632.6	
Navy	HR 8438	773.0	1,078.5	1,308.2	588 June 11
Military Establishment	HR 9209	508.8	853.4	1,499.3	611 June 13
First Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR 10055	223.4	1,062.2	1,479.8	667 June 26
Second Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR 10263		2,237.2	2,497.0	781 Sept. 9
Third Supplemental Nat. Defense	HR 10572		1,297.5	1,311.5	Passed H.
National Defense Housing	HJR 607		338.3	338.3	790 Sept. 24
Total, National Defense	HJR 544	1,505.2	6,867.1	8,434.1	
Relief		1,755.6	*1,126.1	*1,157.7	+88 June 26
Subtotal, above items		8,524.6	12,505.7	14,224.4	
Relief Deficiency		825.0			
Emergency Supplemental	HR 7805		272.0	252.3	415 Feb. 12
Urgent Deficiency	HR 8067	369.7	60.3	57.5	416 Feb. 12
First Deficiency	HR 8641		94.1	92.0	447 Apr. 6
Second Deficiency	HR 10104		61.1	85.1	668 June 27
First Supplemental Civil Functions	HR 10263		211.9	207.5	Passed H.
Marine Insurance	HJR 552		50.0	40.0	794 July 18
TVA, National Defense	HJR 583		25.0	25.0	795 July 31
Subtotal		9,719.3	13,280.1	14,984.6	
Miscellaneous		5.0			
Permanent Annual Appropriations		3,624.7			
Total		13,349.0			

*Seven-month appropriation discretionary. ^tPublic resolution. ^tNot including Army and Navy contract authorizations totaling \$4,114,482,587 in third session.

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON. LAST week's foreign developments, having put off the adjournment which otherwise might have come before now, leave the Congressional situation very much in doubt. A recess during the month now remaining before election still is in prospect. But there is a fair prospect that Congress will sit through most of the year. A heavy run of letters from constituents asking Congress to stay in session is a strong influence in this direction.

The field for further legislation is correspondingly broadened. Having met the expectation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo agreement and the likelihood of increased Japanese aggression in the Far East by the long contemplated embargo on scrap iron, the President has shown no immediate intention of further measures. But undoubtedly the news of the Triple Alliance, which has been anticipated in Administration circles, strengthens the President's position by making fully obvious the danger against which the defense program has been aimed.

* * *

PRIVATE FUNDS are ample for national defense plant construction according to a statement by the National Defense Advisory Commission. A test survey by the Federal Reserve System for NDAC showed that commercial banks are ready to lend at least \$3 billion and that they "have available and are willing to loan an amount several times that which at present is believed required for building emergency production capacity."

On passage of the bill to permit assignment of claims under government contracts, NDAC will announce the form of contract which can be used as security for loans. Meanwhile, NDAC has applied to subcontractors the same bankable contract plan already worked out for defense contractors. Thus a manufacturer who believes that his plant is useful to the national defense, whether he has a production contract or not, can apply for a contract with the government to set up new facilities which will be repaid in five equal annual installments. The War, Navy, or

NDAC must certify that the facilities are needed for defense. Plan is to set up a central office for receipt of applications.

Final details of plant expansion still await completion of the tax bill. As we go to press, it is understood that the amortization date has been set as June 10 instead of Jan. 1, as per Senate draft, or July 10 as provided by the House. This means that industries which went ahead with plant expansions early are penalized for their willingness to cooperate and the hesitancy of managements to proceed in advance of the completed bill is justified.

* * *

THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM evidently is only in its initial stages and measures next year, if not earlier, will go far beyond the vast undertakings already under way. Congress, which has not yet balked on any significant feature of the program, seems disposed to carry on. Even the economy-minded Appropriations Committee, in approving recent budget estimates virtually in full, has put strong hints in this direction plainly on record.

In its O. K. of \$180 millions to increase production facilities the committee looked ahead to "potential programs of the same or greater magnitude." Similarly, an \$80 million airport appropriation was clearly understood to be the first step in a program of \$500 million or more.

With some 35,000 Army and Navy planes already appropriated for, responsible members of Congress are ready to push for a program to provide 100,000 planes by 1944. Ordnance and shipbuilding activities likewise are constantly being accelerated.

* * *

FURTHER AID TO BRITAIN also may be expected to go forward step by step. As in the case of the destroyer deal rumors as to the transfer of some of our flying fortresses have been allowed to circulate. In the absence of adverse public sentiment, which is increasingly for liberal aid, this and other moves are in the offing.

It is doubted that any substantial part of the new half-billion-dollar increase in export-import bank facilities will be used

in Canada as earlier seemed possible. There still appears to be an abundance of British credit available. So the loans go southward as advertised. The first big one turns out to be for a steel mill in Brazil in the amount of \$10 million to \$20 million. Past investigation has shown the project to be a sound venture economically and financially, provided the Brazilian Government remains in responsible hands. This slight doubt has held back the development which might otherwise have been undertaken privately.

* * *

ANTI-TRUST ACTION against the oil companies, after a delay during conferences between NDAC and Justice officials, signalizes the intent of Thurman Arnold to carry on under his law, although there will be no divorcement of pipe line and transportation facilities which are necessary to defense.

The Wheeler resolution for an investigation of the effect of monopoly and foreign ownership on national defense has been reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce which would do the job. Without waiting for official approval from Attorney General Jackson, the committee acted after talking in closed sessions to representatives of the department. If Wheeler gets his \$50,000, he will probably gather data but not hold hearings till after the first of the year.

In backstairs Washington, the history of World War I repeats itself in occasional whispers that big-business employees serving as dollar-a-year men are not unmindful of the interests of their companies in the course of their patriotic duty. But fortunately the anti-monopoly people have not yet begun to sound off on this theme and thus to discourage expert service which is needed here now.

National Legislation

Week Ended September 28

LAST WEEK the Senate met Monday thru Friday, Sept. 23-27, and recessed to Monday, Sept. 30. The House met Monday thru Thursday and adjourned to Monday.

* * *

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS—Commander Howard L. Vickery, member U. S. Maritime Commission; Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General of the United States; Bower Broaddus, U. S. district judge Eastern, Northern and Western Districts Oklahoma; Royce H. Savage, U. S. district judge Northern District Oklahoma.

* * *

NOMINATIONS—Ingram M. Stainback, U. S. district judge District of Hawaii; William J. Campbell, U. S. district judge Northern District Illinois.

* * *

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS—SEC rpt on equity and bankruptcy reorganizations. Part VII, Sept. 24.

Supplemental estimate \$150,000,000 natl def housing Fed Works Agency.

* * *

LAWS—Public Resolution No. 98 (HJR 596) Sept. 24—Permit Commdr. Howard L. Vickery serve as member U. S. Maritime Commssn.

99 (HJR 607) Sept. 24—\$338,000,000 approp natl def housing.

* * *

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S162—Wool fabric labeling. Conf rpt agreed to in H Sept. 25.

S2627—Relating to Division of Investigation, Dept of Interior. Conf rpt filed in H. HRpt 2990, Sept. 26.

HR960—Extend classified civil service. Passed S Sept. 26.

HR9722—Fire, marine and casualty insurance in D. C. Passed S Sept. 25.

HR10295—Correct selective system in Navy. Passed S Sept. 25.

* * *

PASSED ONE HOUSE—S3619—Changes in administrat Natl Guard. HRpt 2986 Sept. 26. S3936—Amend Natl Stolen Property Act. HRpt 2974 Sept. 23.

HR9851—Amend Mercht Marine Act 1936. SRpt 2164 Sept. 24.

HR9603—Amend Canal Zone Code. SRpt 2151 Sept. 23.

HR9980—Revise and codify nationality laws. SRpt 2150 Sept. 23.

HR9982—Amend Sec 451 Rev Stat. SRpt 2166 Sept. 23.

HR10094—Register certn organizatns carry-

ing out activities in U. S. SRpt 2172 Sept. 24. HR10322—Amend D. C. unemplt compn-s law. Passed H Sept. 23.

HR10464—Permit assignment of claims under pub contracts to aid natl defense. Passed H Sept. 24.

HR10465—Amend law to punish willful injury natl defense matriis or premises. Passed H Sept. 24.

HR10539—First Supplemental Civil Functns Approp. Passed H Sept. 23; to S Approp.

HR10572—Third Supplemental Natl Def Approp. Passed H Sept. 23; to S Approp.

HR6616—\$35,000 to continue Dies Committee investg un-American activities. H agreed to Sept. 25.

* * *

REPORTED—S3943 (O'Mahoney) SRpt 2171 Sept. 24—Juditic review in cert cases involving disposal of pub lands.

S425 (Sheppard) SRpt 2182 Sept. 26—Create grade of aviatn cadet in Army Air Corps.

S4341 (Bailey) SRpt 2162 Sept. 24—Expedite defense by suspending maximum 8-hr day on work under U. S. Maritime Commsn.

S4353 (George) SRpt 2177 Sept. 25—Control of pays to veterans and dependents residing abroad.

S4370 (Sheppard) SRpt 2183 Sept. 26—Auth President appoint Under-Secretary of War during emergencies.

S4373 (McKellar) SRpt 2174 Sept. 24—Amend act relating to civil service for postmasters.

SRes307 (McCarran) SRpt 2174 Sept. 24 to Audit & Control—S. Commerce Committee invstg airline accident.

SRes309 (Wheeler) SRpt 2170 Sept. 24—S. Interst Com Committee invstg factors in interst and forrn commerce which impede def.

HR4650 (Voorhis, Calif) HRpt 2982 Sept. 25—Establish cert rights for combat veterans of World War.

HR10391 (May) HRpt 2989 Sept. 26—Increase enlisted strength Army Mine Planter Service.

* * *

NEW SENATE BILLS—S4371 (Schwennbach) Commerce—Free Pub Health Service treatment certn persons in maritime employ.

S4374 (Smith) Agri & Forestry—Amend AAA Act 1938.

S4375 (Smith) Agri & Forestry—Amend Railwy Labor Act.

S4378 (Walsh) Commerce—Amend Sec 509 Mercht Marine Act.

S4383 (Mead) Commerce—Marine training centers for skilled personnel shipbuilding and related industries.

S4386 (Walsh) Naval Aff—Exempt daily newspapers under 3,000 circulatn from Wage-Hour Law.

S4387 (Wiley) Pub Bgs & Grounds—Include defense features in pub bgs.

S4389 (Davis) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Natl Housing Act to protect mortgagors required to render military service.

SRes319 (Pittman) Pub Lands & Surveys—Extend time for filing rpt on domestic potash industry thru 77th Cong.

SRes320 (Clark, Mo) on table—Asst Secy of Stt report who paid for ads advocating aid to Allies.

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NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR10542 (May) Military Aff—Auth President appoint Under-Secretary of War during Emergencies.

HR10544 (Thorkelson) Military Aff—Restrain abuses under Selective Training and Service Act 1940.

HR10545 (Thorkelson) Military Aff—Define status of conscientious objectors.

HR10558 (Boykin) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Amend Mercht Marine Act 1936.

HR10559 (Dimond) Territories—Auth Alaska and Puerto Rico undertake housing projects for natl def.

HR10573 (Spence) Bnkg & Currency—Amend title IV Natl Housing Act.

HR10574 (Wallgren) Intersta & Forn Com—Free Pub Health Service treatment certn persons in maritime employ.

HR10576 (O'Leary) Mercht Marine & Fisheries—Provide marine training centers skilled personnel shipbuilding and related industries.

HR10577 (McDowell) Judic—Prohibit Communists and Bund members from working on natl def contracts.

HCR89 (Cox) Forn Aff—Ratify aqisitn certn farn leaseholds.

HCR90 (Mrs. Rogers, Mass) Forn Aff—Safeguard natl defense.

HR6612, 613, 614 (Hoffman) and 615 (Woodruff)—Ask natl defense information.

Abstracts of Recent Important Articles

By HELEN SLADE

The Volume of Consumer Installment Credit, 1929-1938, by Duncan McC. Holthausen, in collaboration with Malcolm L. Merriam and Rolf Nugent (National Bureau of Economic Research, Sept. 1, 1940). This is a study of the growth and fluctuations of consumer installment credit from

Continued on Page 454

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The Financing of German War Industries: A New Stage In Nazi Borrowing Policy

By GUENTER REIMANN

GERMANY was the only belligerent country in which the wartime economy was thoroughly prepared in peacetime. Fundamental changes in the economic life of the country were not necessary when war broke out. Nevertheless, important changes in the financing of the leading war industries have since then been introduced. The Reich Government lifted its absolute monopoly on the capital market for government issues and allowed a number of industrial concerns to attract new capital for the financing of extension of certain important armament works. This should, however, not be interpreted as a move toward a relaxation of the government's control of the capital and money market. On the contrary, its control remains as complete as before and enables the government to regulate the investment of the large and small funds supplied by thousands of enterprises operating tens of thousands of factories.

The industrial capacity of the country had been only partly utilized during the depression which preceded the armament boom. Therefore, during the first stage of the armament boom, production could be extended without additional capital investment, merely by making full use of the existing plants. Firms which participated in the armament business were consequently able to accumulate considerable liquid funds. The government, however, managed to absorb the greater part of the liquid investment capital.

TABLE I. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN GERMANY (1928=100; German Institute for Business Research)

Monthly Average.	All Goods.	Capital Goods.	Consumption Goods or Elastic Demand.
1929	101.4	103.0	97.0
1932	54.0	35.4	74.0
1933	61.5	44.9	80.1
1934	80.8	74.8	88.6
1935	95.3	102.4	85.6
1936	107.8	116.6	95.6
1937	118.8	128.1	101.5
1938	128.0	140.3	109.1
1939, 1st qtr.	132.7	140.5	118.1
1939, 4th qtr.	135.7	149.7	112.8

The repayment of old banking debts by industrial enterprises enabled the banks to increase their purchase of Treasury bills or bonds. The government also used other devices to absorb the liquid capital funds. Thus, such institutions as the Reich Railway Company, the Reich Post Office, the Automobile Roads Organization, the Hermann Goering Works and most of the public utilities used tax certificates of the Reich, amounting to between 7,000 and 8,000 million marks, in settlement of the bills due for industrial supplies.

Undistributed Profits Utilized

Yet most industrial firms were able to obtain considerable working capital from undistributed profits or unused reinvestment funds, after having repaid the greater part of their debts to the banks. Thereupon the government increased taxation greatly, thus requisitioning at least a part of the liquid capital of industrial firms. Many industrial enterprises were still able to utilize a part of their profits for "self-financing," and by so doing hoped to protect themselves against a premature deterioration of their technical equipment, or to adapt their factories to the new demands of the wartime economy. Replacement of foreign materials through home-made *ersatz*, for instance, often required expensive new technical equipment. Many firms also tried to reinvest their funds within their own enterprises simply because of lack of any alternative investment possibilities.

Industrial self-financing was, however, increasingly curbed by the difficulties in obtaining raw materials and labor.

The increase of industrial self-financing was not wholly in accordance with the

policy of the Four-Year Plan authorities who direct the wartime economy. They insisted on the establishment of new works, especially in branches of production known as the bottlenecks of wartime economy. Such investments are especially risky from the viewpoint of the investor. These works will become more or less unprofitable or even useless in peacetime. Therefore an especially quick return on this capital is necessary, but this would have required price increases which would have been in conflict with the policy of the Price Commissar.

The Third Reich has solved the problem of the financing of bottleneck industries by various means: First, the founding of special government-owned enterprises, with some participation by private enterprises (mixed ownership); second, the compulsory organization of new "private" enterprises, organized as the cooperative enterprises of all the firms belonging to a particular division of industrial production, and third, subsidies and special investment guarantees for enterprises which were constructing new works of such a "bottleneck" character.

The outstanding example of the first type of "bottleneck" financing was the organization of the Hermann Goering Works. German heavy industries were reluctant to extend their iron works in order to utilize the poor domestic iron ores at relatively high costs of production, fearing that these new investments would become unprofitable as soon as the war would be over. The government therefore established the new concern with capital which was in part raised by compulsory contributions from the iron industrialists.

The second type of "bottleneck" financing was represented by the Braunkohlen-Benzin A. G. This new corporation finances and operates new works for the production of synthetic oil from lignite. The capital of the new company was raised by all lignite mining companies, with a compulsory quota for each company set by the group organization.

TABLE II. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY (In millions of marks)

	Public.	Industrial.	Private.	Total
1912	2,300	1,500	2,200	6,000
1929	2,700	2,700	2,900	8,300
1933	1,700	600	900	3,200
1934	3,500	800	1,400	5,700
1935	4,900	1,000	1,600	7,500
1936	5,400	1,400	2,200	9,000
1937	6,100	1,800	2,100	10,000
1938	7,900	2,100	2,000	12,000

Source: Report of the Reichskreditgesellschaft: Economic Conditions in Germany at the Middle of 1939, p. 6.

"No adequate information is yet available as to the extent of building activities during the first half of 1939. In general, however, the position can hardly have changed at all appreciably." *Ibidem*.

Finally, the Mansfeld A. G. fur Bergbau und Huttenbetrieb may be quoted as the third type of "bottleneck" financing. This corporation had given up copper mining in the oldest German copper mines in the Harz district (Central Germany) because of the poor quality of the copper ores. Large new investments have, however, resulted in a considerable extension of production of these ores. The Mansfeld A. G. fur Bergbau und Huttenbetrieb received special subsidies and price guarantees—largely secret—which made new investments attractive.

Thus, most "bottleneck" works have been financed by the private companies, voluntarily or compulsorily, the funds so raised being supplemented by government subsidies, with special privileges or price guarantees given to make the investments profitable. In most cases the financing of

these enterprises was secured only as a result of direct government pressure.

The finance of the "bottle-neck" enterprises is only a part of the problem of the financing of wartime industries. The longer the wartime economy remains in existence the more urgent becomes the problem of reinvestment in former peacetime industries. During the first stage of operating of a war economy most industries can rely on the technical equipment installed in peacetimes. But with continuation of warfare the problem of new investments becomes of major importance. Intensified depreciation of the industrial equipment, changing technical methods demanded by the use of *ersatz* materials, manufacturing of completely new articles, protection against air attacks, etc., made extensive new investments necessary.

It is no longer possible for most industrial enterprises to finance their new investments from funds accumulated from their own profits. These reinvestments have been curtailed by the State through increased taxation, limited supplies of raw materials, machines and labor and price restrictions which have reduced net profits.

Some typical tax bills indicate the trend: The Klockner Werke A. G. paid 4.55 million marks taxes in 1933-34, 10.9 million marks in 1936-37, 15.0 million marks in 1937-38 and 28.4 million marks in 1938-39. These tax payments amounted to 138 per cent of the net profit in 1933-34, 165 per cent in 1936-37, 195 per cent in 1937-38 and 450 per cent in 1938-39. This case is quite typical. The tax bill of the A. E. G. (General Electric Company) rose from 8.1 million marks in 1934-35 to 29.9 million marks in 1937-38, and 39.1 million marks in 1938-39 (507 per cent of the net profit).

Even in instances where industrial companies succeed in raising investment funds, it has become difficult for them to spend them. Allocations of materials and of labor are strictly limited. The receipt of a Supply Certificate does not insure delivery. Long delays in delivery of most materials have become usual.

Higher Depreciation Rates

At the same time, increased production and intensified usage of the existing plant capacities have resulted in a higher depreciation of the fixed capital. Manufacturers try to protect themselves against

a shrinkage of their industrial capital—especially because of quick technical changes—by an increase in the depreciation rates.

This necessity was stressed in most of the recently published annual reports of industrial corporations. For instance, the Daimler-Benz A. G. wrote:

The endeavor to reach a quick amortization as quickly as possible of the extensive new investments can easily be recognized, although productive capacity steadily increases as a result of expansion and modernization. . . . The depreciation of the installations is unusually high as a result of the present great demand.

The leading economic journal, *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, recently published a warning concerning the effect of the decline of reinvestments upon the technical efficiency and the capacity of industrial plant:

"Omission of repairs, of conservation measures, and of replacements, is the most usual form taken in the economy in order to postpone present obligations to an indefinite future, but this also is the most expensive and damaging form. . . . A worker or engineer who is conscious of his responsibility for his work will try to repair a still usable machine, but this obligation is only too often met with the argument that the stoppage of a machine for six to eight days may possibly delay fulfillment of an urgent order for one or two days. . . . It is well known how much time it takes today to obtain a supply of a single machine part or of a whole machine."

New Methods of Raising Liquid Funds

Many industrial firms have insisted upon advances from their customers a considerable time before delivery of goods might be possible. The item "advances" for non-delivered goods has therefore become an important factor in the financial liquidity of many companies. During the last three years these "advance" payments have increased in the balance sheets of the Daimler-Benz A. G. from 14.4 million marks to 19.9 million marks and 27.5 million marks; they now amount to over three times the banking credits of 8.8 million marks. "Advance payments" to the A. E. G. (Gen. Electric Co.) increased from 23.2 million marks in 1934-35 to 76.3 million marks in 1937-38 and to 112.4 million marks in 1938-39. The latter amount also is more than three times as large as the banking credits of the A. E. G. Large concerns have thus endeavored to raise liquid funds on an increasing scale by the "advance payments" of their customers—mostly small and medium-sized enterprises anxiously awaiting the delivery of supplies long since paid for.

This development is symptomatic and

² *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, Feb. 9, 1940.

Table III. The Unequal Growth of Industrial Self-Finance in Germany

(Depreciation charges (i.e., depreciation of "fixed investments") in annual balance sheets of German industrial companies)

(In thousands of marks)

	1933-4.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	6,456	20,176	20,440	25,609	28,213	26,014
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	5,556	5,376	30,442	5,928	9,736	12,800
Schwarztekopf (machines)	401	841	2,020	1,727	1,656	2,216
Hoesch (coal and iron)	11,190	13,395	16,599	18,661	17,506	16,200
Krupp (steel)	24,000	27,300	36,800	39,000	50,100	48,400
Mannesmann (steel)		13,600	15,700	19,300	21,400	22,400

*Depreciation of "capital assets."

Table IV. Growth of Taxation of German Industrial Companies

(From annual reports of German industrial corporations)

In Thousands of Marks

	1933-4.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	4,191	6,324	12,878	20,626	22,758	26,014
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	6,412	8,101	10,258	19,375	29,916	50,500
Schwarztekopf (machines)	806	762	1,529	1,654	1,774	1,986
Hoesch (coal and iron)	5,946	10,715	10,972	14,399	14,851	14,700
Krupp (steel)	12,460	25,100	37,700	47,200	62,400	96,600
Mannesmann (steel)	9,300	10,000	16,600	22,700	33,400	
Haesler Huette (coal and iron)	5,011	7,152	9,218	9,627	12,964	
	In Per Cent of Net Profit					
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	101	199	222	981	1,083	896
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	•	•	•	268	388	655
Schwarztekopf (machines)	120	129	218	199	341	375
Hoesch (coal and iron)	247	315	274	257	215	209
Krupp (steel)	189	258	269	290	297	300
Mannesmann (steel and iron)	175	137	199	206	321	
Haesler Huette (coal)	•	139	194	263	253	360

reveals an attempt of many large-scale enterprises to raise funds for the financing of new capital outlay.

Expansion of Banking Credits

Bank credits have therefore been increasingly used again for the financing of industrial investment. The balance sheets of most industrial corporations show a considerable extension of bank credits. This is a reversal of the trend which was prevalent during the first stages of the armaments boom. At that time bank debts accumulated during the depression were paid off and rapidly declined. Now they are again increasing.

The necessity of raising funds for industrial reconstruction has become so urgent that the government was forced to remove the ban on industrial issues on the capital market. The monopoly for government issues could not be maintained without the danger of a serious decline in the productive capacity in essential war industries.

Already the last annual reports of the heavy industries clearly revealed the limits of self-financing. Moreover, the trend toward increased costs of production and the practice of taxation makes it more and more difficult to avoid new borrowing. We may expect that the desire of enterprises to obtain new funds for new investments through the capital market will continue.¹

The significance of such quotations as the above and of others given in this article can only be appreciated if we remember that even the editor of a financial paper in Germany has to exercise extreme caution in writing, and must rely upon the capacity of his subscribers to read between the lines.

Increase in Financing

During the last six months there has been a rapid increase of industrial issues. From April until December, 1939, 512 million marks of new industrial issues were officially registered on the Berlin Stock Exchange, and about 400 million marks during the first three months of this year.

TABLE V. NEW ISSUES ON THE GERMAN CAPITAL MARKET
(In millions of marks)

	Public Loans	Bank Loans to Private Enterprises	Private Issues of Stocks & Bonds
1928	663	294	1,339
1932	248	10	150
1933	71	2	143
1934	75	4	156
1935	1,630	3	390
1936	2,670	47	333
1937	3,150	258	622
1938	7,744	107	116
1938 (Jan.-April)	3,481	65	113
1939 (Jan.-April)	1,300		

Sources: Report of the Reichskreditgesellschaft: Economic Conditions in Germany at the Middle of 1939, p. 52.

¹Cash issue price.

As early as last year a certain division of the capital market between the Treasury and the issues of industrialists was decided upon. The funds of the savings banks and insurance companies and of the local authorities were put at the disposal of the Treasury through their purchase of government bonds. The savings funds flowing to the open capital market, to the banks and the Stock Exchange, on the other hand, were left for issues of stocks and bonds of industrial corporations. The number of such issues was, of course, strictly limited, and depended upon the permission of the Goering Commission or of the economic staff of the Army High Command.

The government has thus had to restrict its issues of long-term bonds. An increasing part of the deficit in the government's budget must be financed by the issue of short-term Treasury bills. The new industrial issues, on the other hand, were taken over by the capital market with great ease, although the Stock Exchange did not experience a revival of its activities. Most sales of stocks and bonds take place outside the

Stock Exchange. This has been facilitated by the fact that funds had been accumulated because of the general investment difficulties.

With automatic inevitability all money incomes which cannot be spent for consumption goods must go into the capital market. Even somebody who does not want to save is compelled to do so; for he has merely the choice between accumulation of savings bearing interest and being useful, or the accumulation of idle cash; this is forbidden and heavily penalized for obvious reasons.²

A Wide Transformation

The new development on the money and capital market is a result of a far-reaching process. Germany's industrial structure is gradually being transformed by totalitarian war. Old peacetime industries which are superfluous, or only of second-rate importance for the wartime economy, are not supplied with new capital, and often even not with technical means for repair work.

Numerous enterprises in under-privileged industries are unable, therefore, to continue production or are only able to do so on a small scale and with increased costs of production. Because of the financial plight of these enterprises a number of emergency "credit assistance actions" were organized. The German Company of Public Works (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Öffentliche Arbeit, or OEFFA) granted credits to enterprises whose financial liquidity was endangered as a result of a stoppage of raw material sup-

²Der Deutsche Volkswirt, Dec. 22, 1939.

Table VI. Bank Debts of Large-Scale Industrial Enterprises in Germany
(Thousands marks; year-end)

	1935	1937	1938	1939
Daimler-Benz A. G. (auto)	1,900	3,840	8,800	8,800
A. E. G. (General Electric Co.)	19,900	15,680	20,200	37,400
Schwarzkopf (machines)	505	1,702	3,547	4,257
Hoesch (coal and iron)	32,376	11,884	10,900	22,000
Krupp (steel)	17,800	8,100	10,800	18,100
Mannesmann (steel)	4,300	6,000	7,100	11,100

plies and for similar reasons. But until the beginning of this year only 30 million marks of credits had been granted for such objectives.

For a similar purpose the German Industrial Bank (Deutsche Industrie Bank) was authorized to grant medium and long-term credits of 500 million marks. Up to the beginning of this year, half of this amount had been spent. The Reichskreditgesellschaft organized auxiliary aid for companies which could not obtain payments from abroad or could not realize claims in foreign countries as a result of the war. The Reichskreditgesellschaft purchased these funds and claims abroad, especially in England and France. Finally a financial auxiliary action was organized for the aviation industry through the newly founded Luftfahrt-Kontor G. m. b. H.

Not Much Real Aid Given

Despite these numerous measures for the subsidizing of enterprises which prospered in peacetime and experienced heavy losses as a result of the war, the total expenditure of capital in support of these enterprises was relatively small.

This is also true of the measures taken to compensate those enterprises which had to close down their works by allocating funds to them supplied by the enterprises which profited from the war boom. But this action too has been handicapped by the necessity of spending liquid funds for tasks of greater urgency for the wartime economy.

The new issues (and supplies of scarce materials) are reserved for real wartime "bottleneck" industries. These investments have even become attractive for the private investors, for the conception of "investment risks" has radically shifted from government issues back to "private" issues. The great investment risk in the new wartime emergency works is only of relative importance; these works obtain preferential supplies of materials and labor while former peacetime industries are the underprivileged stepchildren of the authorities. As the Deutsche Volks-wirt expresses it:

Under the conditions created by the war it is less possible than formerly to forecast the future development of an enterprise.

Collapse of Liquor Price Fixing in New York May Improve the Distillers' Positions

By LA RUE APPLEGATE

THE last fortnight has been a history-making period for the distilled spirits industry as liquor price-fixing laws in New York, the largest single liquor market in the United States, tottered, then crashed. Price-fixing's death knell was sounded by Hearn's Department Stores, Inc. (which claims to be "America's largest liquor store"), with a half-page advertisement shouting: "Hearn's opposed price-fixing, but the law tied our hands. Now the bars are down. We welcome this opportunity to sell every brand *** at very lowest prices."

At the end of 1933 (see Table I), stocks were only 26,000,000 gallons. On Dec. 31, 1936, they were 374,467,000 gallons, far above the 1910-18 average of 225,000,000 gallons. Since then the pace has slowed up somewhat, but at the end of July American distillers had 480,000 gallons on hand—double the pre-Prohibition level although sales were considerably below old-time peaks.

The combination of huge output, small sales and top-heavy stocks was too much for the distillers. In 1935 combined net profits of Distillers-Corporation Seagrams, Hiram Walker, National Distillers and Schenley (the "Big Four" in the business—see Table II) were \$27,222,000. Last year they earned only \$22,998,000.

Retailers Act to Support Prices

The retailers, meanwhile, were bolstering their position by forming hundreds of associations all over the country. Because of New York State licensing laws requiring that liquor stores be a certain distance apart (1,500 feet), the retailers in this State have enjoyed a semi-monopoly ever since liquor was legalized.

New York City's Metropolitan Council of Liquor Package Store Associations (representing about 900 of the 1,140 stores in Greater New York) pounced upon the Feld-Crawford act as a means of making some real money. They negotiated with distillers, obtained a 40 per cent mark-up in addition to a 4 to 20 per cent discount for large purchases (usually twenty cases or more of a single brand). A 40 per cent mark-up does not mean a \$1 article sells for \$1.40. The per cent is figured on retail value and consequently the 40 per cent mark-up means 66 per cent over the manufacturer's price. If the retailer bought in large lots he obtained \$1 liquor for 80 cents, sold it for price-fixed \$1.66.

These high retail prices led to considerable price-cutting in the metropolitan area. Many liquor dealers were satisfied with a smaller profit, but in New York chiselers were quickly run into court by the powerful council. Sometimes the dis-

tillers did the rounding up, but usually only after the council forced them to do so with threats of boycott. The result was frequent but short liquor wars, and small sales for distillers in the metropolitan area.

The F. T. C. Takes a Hand

Last June, however, the Federal Trade Commission, aroused by revelation in a small New York liquor store suit in the preceding month, charged the council with misusing State fair trade acts to fix prices among retailers. The council, of course, denied the charges. It tried to put the blame on the distillers by saying "they fix the resale prices."

Somewhat set back by the Federal Trade Commission's charges, the council, nevertheless, continued to prosecute price cutters. Early last month, however, a severe price war broke out in Greater New York. Liquor prices fell 35 to 45 per cent below fixed levels as thousands of New Yorkers stormed liquor stores, sending volume sales to near-record levels. Because the distillers had just finished a very poor summer they averted their eyes and did nothing to stop the chiselers. The council, on the other hand, which had always been quick to stop a price war, hesitated, afraid of the Federal Trade Commission.

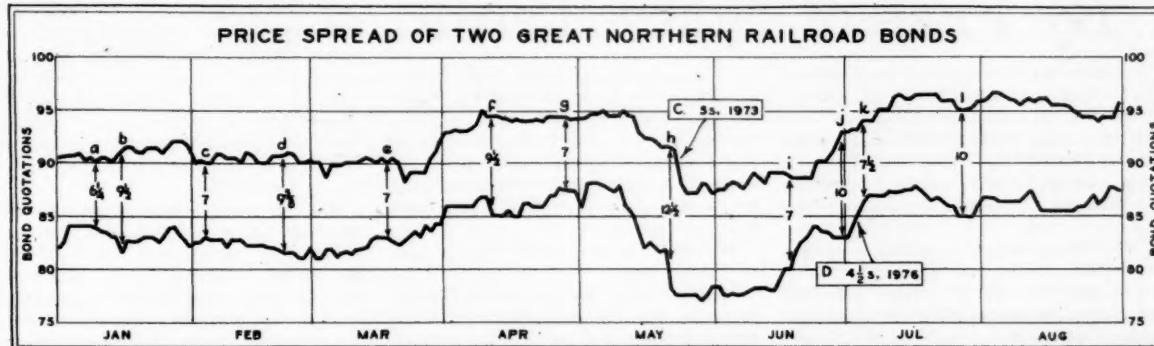
Two weeks ago, when the war was in its third week—the longest ever—the council backed down completely and dropped its charges against three small stores. With the distillers refusing to act and retailers afraid to act, neutral observers quickly proclaimed the end of liquor price-fixing in New York. Under the circumstances the most that can be done is to revise price-fixing contracts to permit minimum and maximum prices instead of only one. Trade reports indicate that if new contracts are ever signed they will carry a mark-up of 25 to 33 per cent instead of the present 40 per cent.

The collapse of liquor price-fixing in

Continued on Page 454

¹Der Deutsche Volkswirt, May 10, 1940.

Arbitraging Medium, Lower Grade Bonds



By PETER B. B. ANDREWS

LAST October THE ANNALIST printed an article on a method of securing increased returns from high-grade, low coupon bonds. At that time the plight of the individual, the bank and other investors in high-grade securities was emphasized, with government and high-grade bonds at lofty prices and yields distressingly low.

As an "out" to the problem, it was suggested that arbitraging of high-grade bonds having the same mortgage position presents an opportunity not only of adding substantially to such natural appreciation as might take place, but also of reducing losses in the event of reversal in the price trend of the market. Since the arbitrage profit may also be considered as an addition to income return, arbitrage thus is found to permit a high-grade income return of 6 per cent to 10 per cent, in contrast with the average return from high-grade bonds of only 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Medium Grade Issues

While the arbitraging procedure provides particular relief for the downtrodden holder of high-grade, low coupon bonds, it also is applicable to medium grade issues. Bonds with the same mortgage position and different coupon rates occasionally show price spreads that become exceptionally wide and then unusually narrow.

The reasons for the variations in these spreads between the two bonds are sometimes intangible. Heavy buying in one particular bond of several series under a mortgage may be taking place to cause it to rise, or heavy selling may be reversing the process. Bonds of another series under the mortgage, meanwhile, may be overlooked, creating an exceptional spread. Sometimes sudden narrowing or widening of spreads may be caused by an institution or individual bidding strongly for a particular bond under the same mortgage, or sinking fund purchasing may be the cause of spread-distortion. Eventually, of course, the basic fact of similar security brings back the normal spread, but the arbitrageur, in the meantime, has taken advantage of the opportunity.

It was shown in THE ANNALIST's article how, in the period of less than a year, arbitraging between the high-grade Chicago Union Station First 3 1/2s, 1963, and the Chicago Union Station First 4s, 1963, produced total net profits (after commissions and taxes) of 6 1/4 points—enough to bring the yield on the 3 1/2s close to 10 per cent! In this article it will be demonstrated how in his manœuvres to date this year in arbitraging the Great Northern Railroad "C" 5s, 1973, with the Great Northern Railroad's "D" 4 1/2s, 1976 (bonds identically secured and each non-callable) the arbitrageur has been able to make net profits (after commissions and taxes) of almost 13 points.

¹ Oct. 26, 1939, page 534.

Early in January of this year the arbitrageur holding Great Northern 4 1/2s, 1976, sold these bonds and bought the Great Northern 5s, 1973 (see a on chart) at a spread of 6 1/4 points. Research on previous spreads between these two bonds had revealed that this spread of 6 1/4 points was unusually narrow; in fact, a flat spread of even 7 points was indicated as a reasonable point for making the exchange. Previous experience also had shown that spreads of over 9 points could be expected in these bonds and it was this spread the arbitrageur had as an objective for switching back into the 4 1/2s so that an arbitrage profit might be taken.

Almost immediately an upward trend developed in the 5s and a downward trend in the 4 1/2s, with the result that the arbitrageur was able to make the return exchange (see b on chart) at a spread of 9 1/2 points. Back in the 4 1/2s, the arbitrageur had a gross profit as a result of his transactions of 3 1/4 points and a net profit of 2 1/4 points. The net profit is figured after commissions of \$2.50 for buying and selling a bond but before the \$0.50 Federal tax, which for the sake of convenience will be deducted from net profits of aggregate arbitrages for this year, as shown in later paragraphs.

The next opportunity developed when early in February prices of the two issues closed up to the extent of 7 points. A return switch to the 5s was effected at this spread (see c on chart) and the arbitrageur again waited for the inevitable quirks in price trends which would pull prices of the two bonds apart. The 4 1/2s drifted gradually downward, and with the 5s in a slight uptrend a shift back from the 5s into the 4 1/2s was executed (see d on chart) at a spread of 9 1/2 points. The net profit on this transaction, 1 1/2 points, brought aggregate net up to this juncture up to 3 1/2 points. In other words, while the Great Northern 4 1/2s, 1976, had up to that point declined 1 1/2 points from the level prevailing at the beginning of the year, the arbitrageur through his transactions actually was 3 1/2 points ahead of his position at the beginning of the year.

Virtually a month elapsed before another appealing price differential presented itself. While the 5s languished, the 4 1/2s came out of their lethargy and closed the gap, to the extent of 7 points. The return to the 5s (see e on chart) was made at this spread; within a few days the spread had narrowed down even more—to 6 points—but the arbitrageur had no way of guessing that the better opportunity was ahead. Six and 7 point spreads persisted for several days thereafter, and not until close to mid-April (see f on chart) did the inevitable 9 1/2-point differential again materialize.

Completion of the arbitrage round trip was made at this price differential, enabling a net profit of 1 1/2 points and bringing the aggregate net profit up to 5 1/2 points. By mid-April, then, the arbitrageur had made more through his exchanging tactics than he could receive

from a full year's interest on either the 5s or the 4 1/2s!

Sure that the fundamental magnet of similar mortgage position would ultimately draw the prices of the bonds together again, the arbitrageur patiently waited for the price differential to shrink, and before the end of April this was made possible by a sustained buying movement in the 4 1/2s. With reattainment of the 7-point spread (see g on chart), the arbitrageur found himself back in the 5s, this time waiting for an eccentric move which might widen the spread.

Hitler's May Drive

Hitler's smash early in May into the Low Countries produced a shock to medium-grade bonds as well as to the stock market; and as matters developed, the 4 1/2s were somewhat more weakly held than the 5s, with an earlier downturn developing in the former. Erratic markets of the time made it evident to the arbitrageur that in the excitement and stress some highly exceptional spreads were likely to develop, so that he abandoned his more-or-less automatic formula of selling and buying on the basis of average spreads. The watch for extreme spreads was well rewarded when the sharp downturn of the 4 1/2s opened a gap of over 12 1/2 points.

With re-establishment of his position in the 4 1/2s (see h on chart), the arbitrageur through nimble trading had cleared a net profit of 4 1/2 points on the transaction. This brought total net profits for the arbitrage transactions up to that juncture to 9 1/2 points. Thus, while the 4 1/2s were selling almost 4 points below the level at which the arbitrageur had been holding them at the beginning of the year, he still was approximately 6 points ahead, because of profits from his arbitrage manœuvres.

A month elapsed before an opportunity to a return to the 5s at a favorable differential developed. Belated liquidation in the 5s and recovery in the 4 1/2s again drew the price spread to 7 points, at which (see i on chart) the arbitrageur made his switch into the 5s again. Subsequently the spread narrowed even further, to 6 points, under the impetus of the continued upswing in the 4 1/2s, but the round trip finally was completed (see j on chart) at a ten-point spread.

Up to this turn, aggregate profits, including the 2 points made on the i-j transactions, were 11 1/2 points, more than twice annual interest on the 5s. Another opportunity arose practically on the heels of the preceding one when the 4 1/2s spurted several points to restore the spread to the seven-point vicinity. A return to the 4 1/2s was effected at a 7 1/2-point spread, and before the end of July the arbitrageur manœuvred back into the 4 1/2s, taking advantage of a ten-point spread between the two issues.

Aggregate Federal taxes on all the above transactions (50 cents Federal tax for selling a bond) amounted to \$6, or

slightly over 1/2 of a point. Subtracting this from the total net profits of 13 1/2 points (after all commissions), a sum total net profit of slightly under 12 1/2 points is obtained. At the time of the last transaction, the 4 1/2s were selling at 85, or 3 points over the price prevailing at the beginning of 1940. Adding the net 12 1/2 figure to this price, however, a figure of 97 1/2 is obtained for the bonds. From another view, the current return on the bonds, due to arbitraging (not including the return from the coupons) was 15.5 per cent.

The arbitrage profit, as previously indicated, may be considered either as an addition to income or as an outright profit. In the instances of high-grade bonds, it is preferable to consider arbitrage profits as an addition to yield because of the small returns available from high-grade issues. The relatively safe nature of principal invested in high-grade bonds, however, is naturally not duplicated in medium and lower grade issues; accordingly, it is more expedient policy to consider the arbitrage profits on medium-grade bonds as a "cushion" of protection against market declines. For example, the holder of Great Northern 4 1/2s, 1976, could either sell his bonds at point l on the chart, or if he wished to hold he could regard his 12 1/2 points as a bulwark against which to balance off potential losses in the event of an extensive decline in the bond market.

In other words, there could be a decline of 15 1/2 points (arbitrage profits plus natural appreciation to point l and exclusive of interest received) before the arbitrageur would be any worse off than he was at the beginning of 1940, when the bonds were selling at 82. Many medium and lower-grade bonds (such as listed at the end of this article) have experienced fluctuations which have permitted larger arbitrage profits than in the instance of the Great Northern issues. Often, in fact, the profits of one arbitrage transaction in medium and lower-grade bonds exceeds the total arbitrage profit for one or two years in high-grade issues. Extreme markets, such as witnessed last May, often produce outstanding opportunities; in fact, the most substantial profits are made in awaiting the exceptional spreads. One of the particular advantages in arbitraging is that it is possible to do it successfully in either a bull or bear market.

Timing the Switch

With respect to computing the right spread at which to switch, it is a simple matter to develop an absolutely rigid formula whereby a switch from one bond to another is made automatically, with the return exchange made again at another set price. This formula could be worked out from the average spread, as figured over a period of, say, twelve months. To obtain such an average the daily spreads, as computed from daily prices in the newspapers, are added and then divided by the sum total of days in the given period. Then operations may be conducted on the basis of a transaction upward at the time of a spread narrower than the average, with a transaction downward when the spread broadens out materially from the norm.

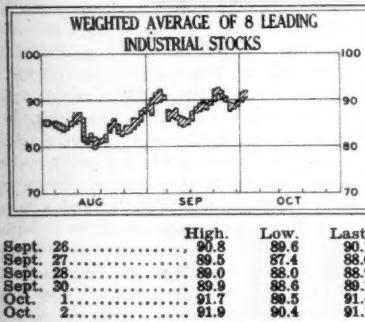
Several sidelights on medium grade bond arbitraging are worthy of explanation at this point. One of the most important of these is that fast action is necessary to catch an arbitrage, since price changes in medium grade issues are often rapid. The dumping of a large block of bonds can so change the market in a short period of time that it would be difficult for many to make their transactions in time. By the same token, profitable large scale arbitraging likewise is often possible; large blocks, however, are more likely to be traded over-the-counter than on the "board." In our Great Northern

Continued on Page 454

Financial Markets: Public Utility Stocks Depressed By Fear of Third Term

A MODERATE reaction in stock prices has been followed by recovery leaving the market practically unchanged as compared with a week ago. Activity has continued fairly light but has tended, if anything, to increase on advances and fall off on declines, presumably a mildly favorable technical symptom. Bonds are still doing a little better than stocks.

On the Thursday-Friday decline the greatest losses were in U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Montgomery Ward, American Tobacco, Eastman Kodak, Texas Corporation and the aircraft stocks. On the Saturday-Wednesday advance the best gains were in Mack Trucks, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Great Northern and the railway equipments. A number of ordinarily inactive preferred stocks have made rather spectacular gains.

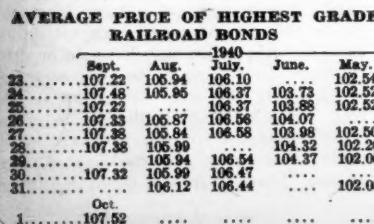
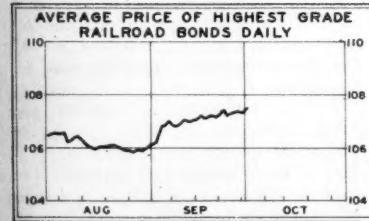


The market's behavior may be regarded as reasonably favorable. The decline which ran from Sept. 24 to 28 was orderly in character and accompanied by light volume. During the reaction in the general market a number of important issues held their ground very well.

From a technical standpoint events since the middle of June have been favorable, and a further upward readjustment of prices ought to occur before a decline of much consequence develops. Under present conditions of course any such optimistic view must contain the qualification that a sudden reversal could occur at any time in case of a serious British defeat or some depressing development in the political situation in this country. In the absence of such developments, however, the line of least resistance appears to be upward.

Business news has continued favorable with activity in the heavy industries remaining at a high level. It is reported that retail sales of the 1941 automobile models are at a good rate. Railroad earnings reports for the month of August published during the week make a very satisfactory showing, particularly on Eastern roads, which have been most affected by the expansion in the heavy industries.

Leading utility stocks have followed a mildly downward tendency during the



past three weeks in spite of the improvement that has occurred in the general level of stock prices over this period. Apparently this reflects Wall Street's opinion that a third term is probable. The betting odds in the past month are reported to have changed to 2 to 1 on Roosevelt as compared with 6 to 5 in July.

Wall Street betting odds on the election are often quoted as representing very well-informed opinion. The "bloodless verdict of the marketplace" is sometimes spoken of as being as reliable (?) for future political as for business develop-

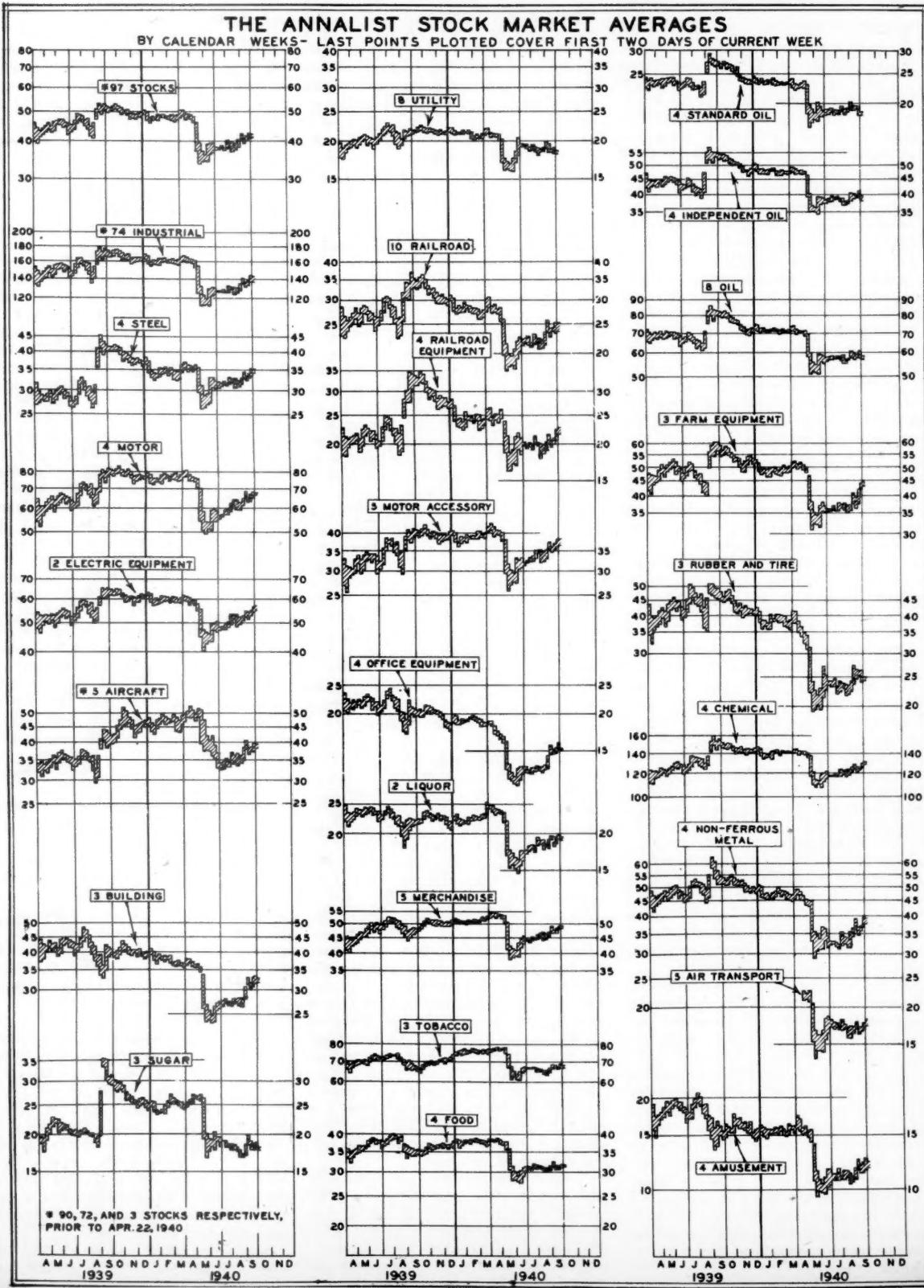
ments. Actually, however, Wall Street's guesses on political changes have been accurate only when the trend has been running overwhelmingly in one direction, and even then they have often been seriously at fault. In early September, 1932, for example, the Wall Street odds were 2 to 1 on Hoover!

Prices of British consols and the London stock market continue their refusal to take seriously the threat of German invasion. The London Financial Times industrial index has recovered more than half the ground lost since the end of April

and is now less than 20 per cent below the level at the beginning of the year. The property damage and slowing down of trade activity resulting from air raids easily justify a decline of at least that amount, so that it is clear that at the present time the London stock market has not even begun to discount a serious attempt at invasion, to say nothing of the loss of the war.

Bond prices have declined and recovered in sympathy with stocks but lost less ground and gained more relatively than did stocks. Representative high-grade railroad bonds have risen to a new high level for the year and second-grade railroad bonds have advanced to the highest level since early January.

L. G.



The Week in Commodities: Grains and Cotton Buoyant While Metals Hold Gains

ADVANCES in grains and non-ferrous metals more than offset declines in food products with the result that the *Annalist* Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity prices for the week ended Sept. 28 moved to 80.2 from a level of 80.1 in the week preceding.

The index for the month of September is 80.1 as against 79.3 in August and 81.3 in September of last year.

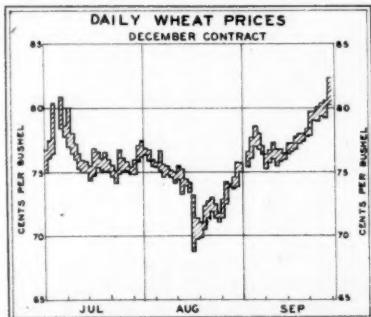
In the past week the index for the metals advanced from 97.3 to 98.0 following increases in the prices of copper, zinc and lead. Farm products rose from 75.0 to 75.3 while textile products moved up slightly from 67.2 to 67.4. An increase in rubber helped lift the miscellaneous group to 77.3 from 77.0 in the preceding week.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Future Spot									
	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index
Sept. 23	9.46	1.00%	.81	6.15	52.58	158.0				
Sept. 24	9.49	1.00%	.81	5.95	52.46	158.1				
Sept. 25	9.52	1.00%	.81	6.00	52.81	158.2				
Sept. 26	9.54	1.00%	.80	6.00	52.74	158.0				
Sept. 27	9.42	1.00%	.80	5.99	52.75	158.1				
Sept. 28	9.45	1.02%	.80	5.93	52.23	160.1				
Sept. 30	9.43	1.03%	.80	5.95	53.42	160.3				

THE GRAINS

Increasing evidence that Hitler wasn't finding England the push-over he had expected cheered wheat traders. Last week they pushed prices to the highest level since mid-June. That wheat prices were able to break through the resistance points of early September was regarded as a very hopeful sign, and as the week closed there was more bullishness in the wheat pits than there has been since September, 1939. At Saturday's close December was 82 1/4, up 4 1/4 cents a bushel, while new crop July was 78%. Trading rose to 63,000,000 bushels, as contrasted with 46,000,000 bushels in the previous week.



Highlighting the week was a tighter and tighter situation in cash grain. Many mills reported that they were having increased difficulty in obtaining normal needs. According to trade reports, mill buying accounted for a good part of last week's rise. As a rule, mills stay on the sidelines, wait for recessions before buying.

The principal reason for the tight cash grain situation is the heavy movement into the loan. Spring wheat prices are far below the loan levels and, although Winter grain prices are closer, the trek into the loan has reached amazing proportions. There is no question but what the loan will cover far more wheat this year than last.

Trade estimates made last week indicate that 200,000,000 bushels have already gone into the loan, 20 per cent of the total supply, excluding grain needed for seeding purposes. Since farmers have until the end of the year to make application, it is impossible to give any estimates of the total amount of wheat which will be put into the loan. Most speculators are sure, however, that the final figure will be staggering unless the wheat market shoots upward in the meantime.

Flour sales continue subnormal, but trade observers look for an early upturn. A revival in flour sales would mean whole-

sale removal of hedges and would send wheat prices soaring for a short time.

Speculative interest centered in the wheat market last week and corn was left to drift for itself. Aided by the sharp rise in the major cereal, however, final prices were up 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents, although trading fell about 3,000,000 bushels to 15,000,000 bushels.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that less corn will go into the loan this year than last, a situation directly opposite that of wheat. The bureau based its estimate largely on this year's smaller corn harvest. Because a considerable part of the 1939 crop and some of the 1938 crop will be re-sealed, however,

statisticians figure that enough corn will be held off the market to make the loan a decided price factor.

Although the Bureau figures on less corn in the loan this year the Commodity Credit Corporation went right ahead and ordered more corn bins. The new bins will boost government corn storage facilities to 136,000,000 bushels. Corn stored in Federal bins is owned outright and will be held off the market until prices rise substantially.

December oats sold at the highest price since last June, reflecting a tight spot situation. At the close of the week, prices were up 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents a bushel. Cash oats rose 1 1/2 cents to 45 cents. They

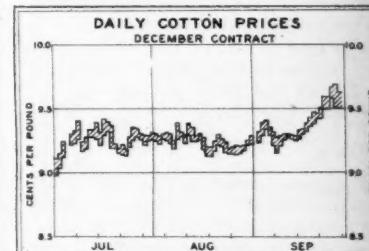
might have risen more, but buyers withdrew, alarmed at the wide spread between cash grain and futures.

COTTON

In the first four days of last week cotton futures rose as much as 35 points in the best market in months. Signing of the new Japanese-German-Italian alliance, announced late Thursday night, brought about a deluge of selling on Friday and prices dropped 13 to 17 points in active trading. Quotations recovered on Saturday, but the week's gains were only 12 to 18 points.

Reasons for the sudden drop on Friday are not apparent. Some speculators evidently assumed the Triple Alliance would be extremely bearish and dumped cotton contracts overboard. Traders felt that the new combination would mean a further curtailment of America's fast diminishing cotton export market and consequently lower prices in the long run. Cotton mills, however, were reported as buying while speculators sold. That prevented values from fading even more.

In spite of the sharp increase in cotton prices in the early part of last week, business in the gray goods markets was at low ebb. Total sales for the week were somewhat below mill output. Cloth prices, however, held firm and were even advanced in isolated cases. Since American cotton mills have sufficient unfilled orders to last them two months or more, few of them were concerned over last week's relatively small goods buying.



Light goods were slow last week, but there was a sharp revival in heavy goods, partly because the government announced it was going to buy 32,000,000 yards of goods, mostly heavy cotton types. About 16,000,000 yards of cotton khaki, alone, will be purchased. All this cloth must be converted into finished clothing in 150 days or less, so the combined effect upon the textile industry will be very great. The government, furthermore, reserves the right to increase or decrease any order as much as 50 per cent at any time. Cotton mills aren't worried that their orders will be decreased 50 per cent, but some hope they will increase that much.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk. Ending Thursday—Yr's Sept. 26, Sept. 19, Sept. 23, Chg. 1940. 1940. 1939. P. C.

Movement Into Sight:			
During week	362	292	669
Since Aug. 1	1,544	1,182	3,074
Deliveries to Domestic Mills:			
During week	168	155	214
Since Aug. 1	932	784	1,150
Exports:			
During week	11	30	189
Since Aug. 1	119	108	753
Visible Supply (Thursday):			
U. S. A. only	4,832	4,649	5,493
—	—	—	—

Cotton continues to pile into the loan stock, although last week's movement was somewhat smaller than recently because the upsurge in prices induced some growers to sell. Unless cotton prices rise sharply within the next month or so, however, the loan stock may grow to unprecedented proportions, thus creating a tight spot situation. Like many other commodities, there is a super-abundance of cotton in this country, but so much is in the loan at

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Sept. 28, 1940.	Sept. 21, 1940.	Sept. 30, 1939.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.02%	\$0.96%	\$1.03%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.80%	.81%	.68
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.45	.43%	.46%
No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.62%	.60%	.74%
Barley, malting (bu.)	.71%	.69%	.69%
Flour, Spring (cents (bbl.)	4.85	4.85	5.72
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers average, Chicago (100 lb.)	11.97	12.09	10.03
Hogs, good and choice, avg. (100 lb.)	5.99	6.22	6.94
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	19.125	19.00	16.00
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.175	.175	20%
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	16.75	16.75	20.75
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	17.50	17.50	22.00
Lard, steam, Western (100 lb.)	5.35	5.50	7.40
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0275	.0270	.03675
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0435	.0420-0435	.0575
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.067-07%	.067-07%	.0775
Cocoa, Acera (lb.)	.0447	.0445	.0567
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0942	.0943	.0908
Wool, tops (lb.)	1.19	1.12	1.27
Silk, 78% acetate, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	2.55	2.54	3.03
Ramie, 78% acetate, 100% (lb.)	.53	.53	.51
Wool, 20-22 denier, first quality (lb.)	1.55	1.55	1.63%
Wool, 20-22 denier, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	.25	.25	.28%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-22 warp (lb.)	.05%	.05%	.05%-05%
Printcloth, 38x4-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)			
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05%-05%	.05%-05%	.06%-06%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.12%	.12	.16%
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.30	.30	.38
Rubber, plant's ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.1962	.1925	.2010
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.1570	1.1570	1.147
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refineries (gals.)	.0517020	.0517020	.05262
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.61	22.61	20.61
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.261	2.261	2.236
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)		20.29	21.67
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.12	.11%	.12
Copper, export, f. a. s. (lb.)	.0990	.0990	
Lead (lb.)	.5025	.0483	.0552
Tin, white (lb.)	.5173	.5005	.60
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0725	.0685	.0650
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.34%	.34%	.39%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e., immediate (lb.)	.0450	.0488	.06
Paper, newswall contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.0550	.0550	.05

*Prices for previous Friday.

prices above the market that there is an artificial scarcity. This situation is the main reason why cotton prices aren't likely to fall much below current levels. With cotton mills operating at breakneck speed, they are in constant need of spot cotton and that supply dwindles daily. It's only a question of time before the mills will have to bid prices high enough to pull cotton from the loan stock.

Department stores continue to show excellent gains. In the week ended Sept. 21, sales were 10 per cent above a year ago. In the preceding week the gain was likewise 10 per cent and for the four weeks ended Sept. 21 it was 10 per cent. While a 10 per cent gain in the sales of most manufacturers would mean little, it means a great deal to department stores. Operating with relatively fixed overheads, they can make money fast once the break-even point is crossed.

RUBBER

The new agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy was reflected in the crude rubber market last week. Prices were steady or slightly lower in the first four days, but rose 50 to 75 points on Friday and Saturday. The late bulge reflected fears that Japan may now proceed to the point of interrupting crude rubber shipments from the important Malay States and Dutch East Indies. Manufacturers must have taken the same viewpoint because large Far Eastern offerings were readily absorbed at higher prices.

Another factor in last week's rally was Japan's invasion of Indo-China. This French possession is the third largest supplier of crude rubber, being exceeded only by the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies. Last year Indo-China shipped 65,140 tons of rubber (about 1½ months' American supply), as compared with 377,600 tons from the Dutch East Indies, 375,000 tons from British Malaya. Rubber is Indo-China's best seller, but she also exports tin, pepper, hides, skins and teakwood.

While rubber consumers are worried about Japan's moves in the Far East, America's production of synthetic rubber is increasing so fast that soon we may be independent of crude rubber. The artificial rubber may be much higher in price, but at least we will have rubber. Last week P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, revealed that American manufacturers are planning to expand their facilities to produce at least 100,000 tons a year. At present our capacity is 10,000 tons or less. Mr. Litchfield added that Germany spent between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 to develop her synthetic rubber facilities and this country would have to spend an equal amount, maybe more. It now costs between 50 and 65 cents to produce a pound of artificial rubber, but when the proposed plants are in operation the cost will be under 25 cents. Expansion in our artificial rubber facilities to a point where we could produce 600,000 tons annually (peak consumption 578,000 tons last year), would put the price far below 25 cents.

Mr. Litchfield also stated that rubber can be grown on the American continent and that experimental plantations have already been started. It would, however, take at least 15 years to get these plantations on a real production basis.

WOOL

Spot wool in New York jumped another 9 cents a pound last week in heavy dealings. Optimism ran over into the futures market and the October delivery shot up 10½ cents to set a new high for the year. Other options closed the week with gains of from 6 to 8 cents a pound. On Monday another wave of buying swept the spot market and prices were pushed up 3 cents a pound to come within striking distance

of the war-boom peak of about \$1.30 a pound established in September, 1939.

The first government orders for woolen goods were placed in June, but—for unknown reasons—no attention was given them until about three weeks ago. Since then government business has been the byword and each upsurge in the market is traced to that source. According to a recent compilation, government orders for woolen goods will require upward of 110,000,000 pounds of wool, greasy basis. Last year we consumed 676,000,000 pounds, largest since 1935's 716,000,000 pounds. It is easy to see that Federal orders are important.

The government's orders for wool have acted like a snowball rolling downhill. They have created a much better demand from general consumers and last week civilian demand for woolen clothes was reported the largest in more than a year. Evidence of increased buying on the part of the public are the monthly reports of Bond Stores, Inc., large credit clothiers in New York and other States this side of the Mississippi. August sales of the company were \$1,966,000, up 127 per cent as compared with a year ago. Sales for the eight months ended August totaled \$17,342,000, a gain of 40 per cent as compared with the similar period of last year. Not even the draft—which may cut sales somewhat—has dampened the enthusiasm of clothing retailers.

SILK

News of an embargo on steel scrap exports to Japan caused a sharp buying movement in the New York silk market. Traders immediately jumped into the market on the conclusion that Japan would retaliate by cutting off silk exports to this country.

In sympathy with spot silk, which on Tuesday rose to \$2.63½, trading in futures was active early this week and prices strong.

COCOA

Spot cocoa prices rose 2 points last week. Futures were about unchanged in dull trading. A cable from London stating that the British would buy the entire forthcoming crops of the Gold Coast and Nigeria at prices 20 per cent less than a year ago was the cause of the liquidation. Reflecting the new political line-ups brought about by the fall of France, the British also announced that they would buy all cocoa produced in the French colonies supporting the "Free French" government under General Charles de Gaulle. English sources explained that the lower price reflected the curtailment in world cocoa trade. New York speculators were discouraged by the reduction since it indicated similar reductions on this side of the Atlantic.

On news that Brazilian holders were showing greater willingness to sell, cocoa futures were easier after the turn of the week-end.

SUGAR

Raw sugar rose about 5 points last week in a revival of speculative interest. Aside from the continued stiff resistance of England, the only reason for higher prices was a rumor that the Senate might do something about extending the Sugar Control Act (which expires this year) into 1941. While the sugar trade is wholeheartedly against the Sugar Act, it realizes that prices might go lower if the act were permitted to die.

In the long run, however, the sugar industry—ex-Sugar Act—would be healthier and more prosperous. The aims of the act are splendid, but its administration has been poor. Time and again the quota has been set so high that prices dropped to ruinous levels. It happened this year and current sugar prices are only fractionally above the lowest in history, after allowance for taxes paid to administer the Sugar Act.

LA RUE APPLEGATE.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

Cotton:	Daily Range											
	October	December	January	March	May	July	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Sept. 23.	9.52	9.43	9.52	9.42	9.42	9.32	9.26	9.16	9.04	8.92		
Sept. 24.	9.58	9.49	9.60	9.50	9.45	9.41	9.50	9.41	9.35	9.24	9.12	9.02
Sept. 25.	9.59	9.48	9.60	9.50	9.45	9.41	9.50	9.45	9.44	9.33	9.20	9.10
Sept. 26.	9.66	9.57	9.67	9.59	9.56	9.52	9.60	9.42	9.45	9.26	9.24	9.04
Sept. 27.	9.70	9.51	9.80	9.63	9.50	9.40	9.50	9.41	9.35	9.25	9.16	9.03
Sept. 28.	9.58	9.50	9.63	9.40	9.40	9.34	9.50	9.41	9.35	9.25	9.16	9.03
Sept. 28 close	9.53 t	9.57 t	9.59 t	9.50 t	9.50 t	9.51 t	9.51 t	9.51 t	9.51 t	9.45 t	9.45 t	9.45 t
Week's range	9.70	9.43	9.60	9.42	9.56	9.40	9.60	9.32	9.45	9.16	9.24	8.92
Previous week	9.46	9.31	9.47	9.26	9.35	9.26	9.38	9.09	9.22	9.11	9.00	8.73
Wk. Sept. 30, '40	9.16	9.16	9.11	8.87	—	—	8.82	8.75	8.64	8.54	8.44	8.32
Contract	10.29	8.25	10.18	8.33	10.14	8.26	10.08	8.10	9.45	8.00	9.24	8.57
range	Ap. 17	No. 1 Ap. 17	Je. 6 Ap. 17	Je. 6 Ap. 17	My. 18	Se. 27						

Traded week ended Friday, Sept. 27, 638,800 bales; previous week, 418,800; year ago, 781,400.

Wheat:

Wheat:	Daily Range											
	Sept.	High	Low	High								
Sept. 23.	79	79	77	77	76	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Sept. 24.	79	79	79	79	78	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Sept. 25.	80	80	79	79	78	80	79	79	79	79	79	79
Sept. 26.	80	80	79	79	78	80	79	79	79	79	79	79
Sept. 27.	80	80	79	79	78	80	79	79	79	79	79	79
Sept. 28.	82	82	80	80	79	82	81	81	81	81	81	81
Sept. 28 close	80	80	79	79	78	80	79	79	79	79	79	79
Week's range	82	82	77	77	76	82	78	78	78	78	78	78
Previous week	78	78	75	75	74	80	76	76	76	76	76	76
Week Sept. 30, 1939	78	78	75	75	74	80	76	76	76	76	76	76
Contract	1.11%	66%	85%	88%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
range	Ap. 18	Au. 16	My. 16	My. 16	Se. 28							

Wheat: Traded week ended 46,023,000; year ago, 102,135,000.

Weekly Range

Week Ended	Contract Range		Week Ended
	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939	
Corn:	High	Low	High
Sept. 21	63%	61	50%
Dec.	58%	56%	57%
May	59%	57%	58%
July	60%	58%	59%
*Bushels traded	14,727,000	17,482,000	33,941,000

Oats:

Oats:	Contract Range		Week Ended
	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939	
Sept.	30%	29%	35%
Dec.	32%	30%	32%
May	32%	30%	32%
*Bushels traded	3,559,000	3,241,000	7,367,000

Rye:

Rye:	Contract Range		Week Ended
	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939	
Sept.	41%	40	76%
Dec.	45%	44%	50%
May	49%	47%	50%
July	50%	47%	50%
*Bushels traded	3,400,000	2,684,000	4,130,000

Cocoa:

Cocoa:	Contract Range		Week Ended
	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939	
Sept.	44%	42	76%
Dec.	45%	44%	50%
May	49%	47%	50%
July	50%	47%	50%
*Bushels traded	3,400,000	2,684,000	4,130,000

Coffee—A (No. 7):

Coffee—A (No. 7):	Contract Range		Week Ended
	Sept. 24, 1940	Sept. 30, 1939	
Sept.	3.90	3.90	4.32
Dec.	3.92	3.88	4.46
Mar.	3.98	3.93	4.33
May	3.98	3.97	3.98
Contracts traded	9	1	1,635

Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):

Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):	Contract Range		Week Ended
Sept. 25, 1940	Sept. 30		

Canadian Wheat Carryover to Top 550,000,000 Bushels Or One Whole Year's Crop

DESPITE the great amount of discussion concerning the deterioration of the farm situation, the actual income available to farmers during the first seven months of 1940 was 30 per cent higher than it was in the corresponding seven months of 1939. In view of the space (both in these columns and in the Canadian press) devoted to picturing a dark outlook for the farmer, the income estimates, shown in the accompanying table, might appear to be a direct refutation of that picture. This is far from being the case.

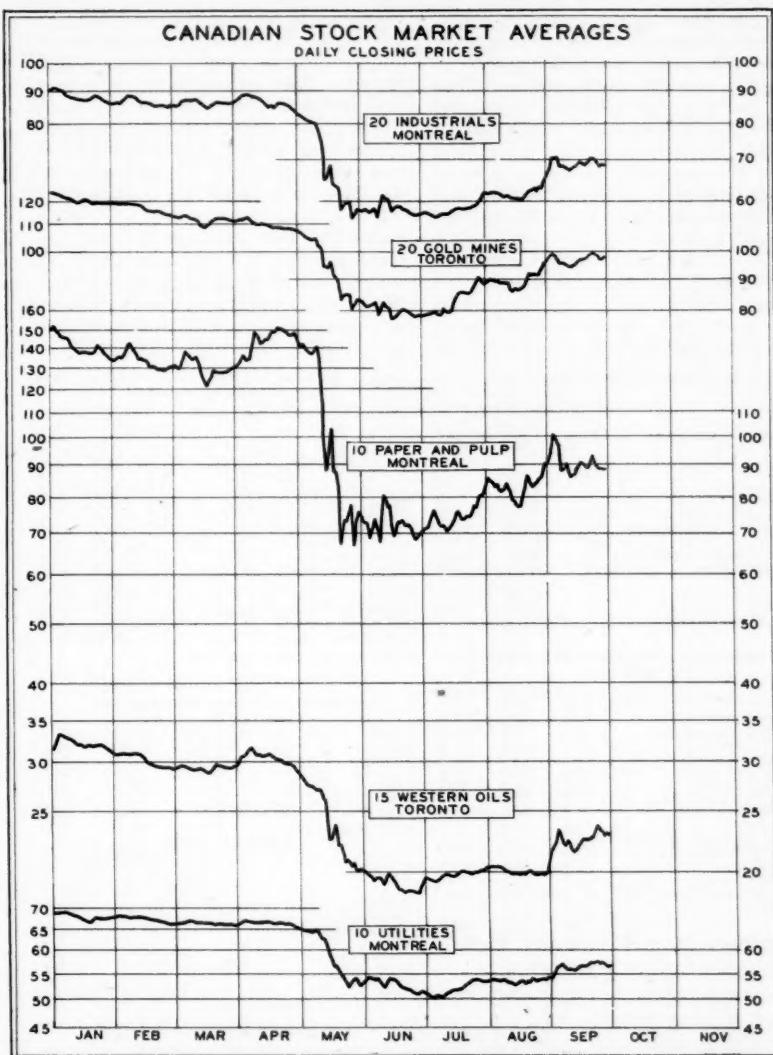
The truth of the matter is that, despite the facts that cash receipts by farmers were 30 per cent higher in the first seven months of this year over those of the same period last year (receipts from crops were 67 per cent higher, from animals 21 per cent more), supplies of wheat and other grains have been piling up in warehouses, farm products prices have been receding in the last three to four months and the Wheat Board has had to fix the minimum wheat price at 70 cents a bushel. There is also the fact that the estimates shown in the table compare 1940 receipts with those of 1939 (1938 crop), which was a drought year. Actually income in the first five months of the 1939 crop year (August-December, 1939) was about 30 per cent higher than in the remaining seven months (January-July, 1940).

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS, 1940

(Percentage changes over the corresponding months of 1939)

	Crops	Animals	Total
January	138%	118%	122%
February	246	117	133
March	152	118	127
April	151	145	146
May	125	110	112
June	164	119	127
July	220	126	145
Total	167	121	130

But probably the main point that should be made is that, while farm income was materially higher for the 1939-40 season, it will probably recede substantially during the 1940-41 season. This can easily be illustrated in the case of wheat. First crop estimates place the total at 561,104,000 bushels, as compared with about 490,104,000 bushels produced in the preceding



year. The new crop is expected to be the second highest in Canadian history, the peak having been 566,728,000 in 1928. There is a possibility that even the 1928 record may fall.

Disposing of a crop in excess of 560,000,000 bushels on top of a carry-over (as of July 31, 1940) of 300,740,000 is a most difficult problem. The Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics places domestic "utilization" of wheat from all sources at 130,000,000 bushels and total exports at a possible 180,000,000. The prospective carry-over, then, on July 31, 1941, is likely to exceed 550,000,000 bushels. The accompanying table details the estimated disposition of the 1940 wheat crop. It is enlightening to quote from the government's own report on wheat prospects. "This calculation (shown in the table) emphasizes the prospect of a carry-over at July 31, 1941, which will more than tax existing storage capacity."

DISPOSITION OF 1940 CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

	Bushels
Total carryover, July 31, 1940.	300,741,062
First estimate, 1940 crop.	561,104,000
Total available	861,845,062
Domestic utilization	130,000,000
Total exports	180,000,000
Prospective carryover, July 31, 1941	551,846,062

Total disposition 861,845,062
It also should be noted that the first crop estimates for all field crops indicate increased production for every crop but rye, and the number of hogs on the farms is the largest in history. As we indicated last week, the decline in marketings of agricultural commodities is now evident in the car loading figures where loadings of grains and grain products are far behind those of last year.

The final figures have been released for the August foreign trade totals. Total domestic exports (\$110,600,000) scored a new high record in November, 1929, as we have remarked in a previous issue. August imports, at \$96,800,000, were the largest, with the exception of May, 1940, since May, 1930. The balance of merchandise trade for the month gained a bit over that for July, rising to \$14,500,000 from \$12,000,000. The details have not yet been

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, Sept. 28

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.
INCORPORATED
TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS						
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
95 "Abitibi ..	60	56	56	150 CanWire B. 19	185	185	185	150 CanWire B. 19	185	185	185
295 Abit. 6% pf ..	45	44	44	25 "Can Brew. 150	150	150	150	25 "Can Brew. 150	150	150	150
3,100 "AP. Cons. ..	17	14	17	205 Can Brew. 150	150	150	150	205 Can Brew. 150	150	150	150
13,600 "Aqua. 10% ..	15	14	14	35 Can Brew. 150	150	150	150	35 Can Brew. 150	150	150	150
15 "Algonco. Stl 11 ..	11	11	11	25 Can Can. 7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	25 Can Can. 7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
2,500 "Anglo Can. 66 ..	58	54	54	54 Can Can. A 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	54 Can Can. A 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
2,400 "Astoria Qu 3 ..	3	3	3	70 Can Can. E 11	11	11	11	70 Can Can. E 11	11	11	11
5,916 "Aumor ..180	184	170	170	318 Can Car. 9	8	8	8	318 Can Car. 9	8	8	8
1,000 "Babagamac. 6% ..	56	54	54	33 Can Car. Cf 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	33 Can Car. Cf 15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
3,823 "Bankfield. 9 ..	84	84	84	100 Can Celanes 31	31	31	31	100 Can Celanes 31	31	31	31
35 Bank Mont. 190 ..	189	190	190	290 Can Celanes 31	31	31	31	290 Can Celanes 31	31	31	31
22 Bank Tor. 220 ..	220	220	220	310 "CinAlA 260	260	260	260	310 "CinAlA 260	260	260	260
4,320 Bank. Mt. 190 ..	190	190	190	10 "CinAlA 175	175	175	175	10 "CinAlA 175	175	175	175
12 BathPw. A 12 ..	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	39 Can Locom. 9	9	9	9	39 Can Locom. 9	9	9	9
1,100 "Bear Expl. 5/4 ..	5	5	5	500 "Cdn Malar 50	50	50	50	500 "Cdn Malar 50	50	50	50
26 Beatty 1 pf 97/4 ..	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	1,015 C P R. 5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	1,015 C P R. 5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
741 Beaumarnois. 56 ..	54	54	54	15 Can Wirbels 15	15	15	15	15 Can Wirbels 15	15	15	15
314 Bell Phone. 155/4 ..	153	153	153	306 "Cariboo ..215	215	215	215	306 "Cariboo ..215	215	215	215
18,100 "Biglodge ..12	12	11	11	60 Carnart pf 11/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	60 Carnart pf 11/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
1,672 "Big Mississ. 4% ..	4%	4%	4%	500 "Coast Trest 60	60	60	60	500 "Coast Trest 60	60	60	60
115 "Birchland pf ..	364	364	364	600 "Creston 186	186	186	186	600 "Creston 186	186	186	186
1,000 "Bobcay. 5% ..	5%	5%	5%	10,000 "Cant. Pulp. 7	7	5 1/4	5 1/4	10,000 "Cant. Pulp. 7	7	5 1/4	5 1/4
950 "Borlorme. 102/2 ..	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	17,102 "Chestervill 95	95	91	92	17,102 "Chestervill 95	95	91	92
712 Brazil. Tr. 5% ..	5%	5%	5%	1,000 "Chromium. 19	19	19	19	1,000 "Chromium. 19	19	19	19
454 Brew&Dist. 5% ..	5%	5%	5%	7,500 "CochenWill 55	55	52	53	7,500 "CochenWill 55	55	52	53
1,503 B A Oil. ..19	19	19	19	390 Cockshutt. 6/4	6/4	5%	5%	390 Cockshutt. 6/4	6/4	5%	5%
56 EC Pw A. 28/4 ..	27/4	27/4	27/4	306 "Coniagras 125	125	125	125	306 "Coniagras 125	125	125	125
35,700 "Broulan. 70 ..	65	65	65	2,204 "Conuram 137	137	137	137	2,204 "Conuram 137	137	137	137
5,900 "Brown Oh. 12 ..	11	11	11	75 "Cans. Bk. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	75 "Cans. Bk. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1,450 "Budweiser. 45/4 ..	45/4	45/4	45/4	320 Cons. Smelt. 39/4	39/4	39/4	39/4	320 Cons. Smelt. 39/4	39/4	39/4	39/4
5 "Build Prod. 15% ..	15%	15%	15%	47 Cons. G. 161	161	161	161	47 Cons. G. 161	161	161	161
5 "Buildingl. 10% ..	10%	10%	10%	77 Coasmon ..27	27	26	26	77 Coasmon ..27	27	26	26
1,500 "Calmont ..26	24	24	24	125 "Cub Alrcr. 100	100	100	100	125 "Cub Alrcr. 100	100	100	100
945 "Can. Cem. ..6	6	6	6	6,100 "DavisPete 15	15	13 1/4	13 1/4	6,100 "DavisPete 15	15	13 1/4	13 1/4
5 C C M pf. 103 ..	103	103	103	566 Dom. ..23/4	23/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	566 Dom. ..23/4	23/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
65 "Can. Metal. 36/4 ..	36/4	36/4	36/4	11 Dom. Bank. 157	157	157	157	11 Dom. Bank. 157	157	157	157
75 "Can. Min. 10% ..	10%	10%	10%	795 Dom. Fdry. ..24	24	24	24	795 Dom. Fdry. ..24	24	24	24
125 "Can. Packer. 89 ..	89	89	89	1,345 Dom. B. 9/4	9/4	9	9	1,345 Dom. B. 9/4	9/4	9	9
31 Can. Mort. 135 ..	131	131	131	311 Dom. Stores 5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	311 Dom. Stores 5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
83 Can Steam. 4% ..	4%	4%	4%	20 Dom. Tar. 5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	20 Dom. Tar. 5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
272 Can. Stm pf 16 ..	15/4	15/4	15/4	10 DomTar pf. 37	37	37	37	10 DomTar pf. 37	37	37	37
57 Can. Wire A 57 ..	58	56	56	40 Dom. Wllo. 150	150	150	150	40 Dom. Wllo. 150	150	150	150
				425 DomWln pf 8	8	4%	4%	425 DomWln pf 8	8	4%	4%
				1,000 "Duquesne. 2	2	2	2	1,000 "Duquesne. 2	2	2	2

OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

LETTER #19

The latest issue of our weekly world economic and investment survey will be mailed on request.

Inquiries invited regarding complete service.

Batten, Ross & Company
GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES
1915 Merton Street, TORONTO, CANADA

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100 *PICK CROW 235	271	228		200 *Toburn ... 125	125	125	
200 *Pioneer 100	205	203		45 Tor. Elev. 43	43	43	
3,700 *Pow. Roy. 95	92	95		20 Tor. Elec. pf 43	43	43	
2,106 *PrairieRoy 11	11	11		1,000 *Towagamac 18	18	18	
5,500 *Premier ... 100	96	100		1,800 *Uchi Gold 45	43	44	
1,180 *PF Metals. 10	94	94		579 Un. Gas. 154	144	145	
24,220 *Preston ... 208	192	192		85 Un. Fuel A. 37	36	37	
1,600 *Preston Gas. 13	13	13		180 Un. Fuel B. 5	5	5	
5,700 *Rochelle L. 4	39	36	36	200 Un. Fuel Dist. 44	44	44	
15 Royal Bk. 164	160	160		31,600 *Upper Cani00 80	80	81	
50 Russell Ind. 164	164	164		1,685 *Ventures .275	249	270	
18 Rus Ind pf 165	165	165		2,000 *Vermitola. 7	7	7	
3,350 *St. Anth. ... 10%	104	10%		1,572 *Waite-Anru 370	340	340	
10 St. Lw C. A. 164	164	164		522 Walkers ... 41	40	40	
10 St. Lw C. A. 210	194	203		210 Walkers pf. 194	194	194	
3,700 *Sand River 7	6	5		2,400 *Var-Loc. 62	104	104	
105 Shawinigan. 18	27	24		12,710 *Wendigo 12	104	11	
1,100 *Sheep Crk. 96	98	98		52 W. Can Fl. 2	1	1	
10,822 *Sheritt G. 77	75	75	75	215 Westons ... 124	124	124	
179 *Sigma ... 650	3	3		10 Win. El B. 125	125	125	
5 *Skeena Resources. 3	3	3		2,600 *WoodCaddil 11%	11	11	
50 Silverwood pf. 54	54	54		1,547 *Wrightson 645	635	635	
42 Simpsonb. 57	57	57		500 *YankeeYankees 5	5	5	
40 Simpson pf. 90	90	87	87	41 York Knit. 6	6	6	
7,150 *Sisco Gold 59	59	59		CURE EXCHANGE			
5,600 *Slad. Mal. 48	44	44		50 Can BudBrw 41%	41	41	
3,500 *Slave Lake. 6	54	54		38 Can. Vineg. 67%	67	67	
2,000 *SouthEndBldg 2	2	2		150 *Can. Marc. 100	100	100	
3,500 *St. Cath. 74	74	74		1,289 Cona Paper. 4%	4	4	
3,400 *Steel Can. 74	74	74		80 Con Press A 3%	34	34	
6,250 *SteelRock158 143	143	149		15 Corr Box pf 50	50	50	
13,400 *StrawLake 6	4	4		1,000 *Dalhouse. 28	28	28	
1,000 *Sturgeon R. 144	144	144		2,000 *Dow. Bridge 25%	274	274	
1,100 *Sun Basin. 117	105	105		2,600 *Dow. Bridge 25%	274	274	
1,950 *Sullivan 65	65	65		6,735 *PendOrial 180	155	170	
1,550 *Sylvania. 243	236	237		365 Rog Maj. A. 2%	24	24	
1,425 *Tuck-Hu. 325	320	320		56 *Stop & St. 25	25	25	
10 T. T. Tailors 10	10	10		*Quoted in cents.			

published, but one can rest assured that the balance was still heavily in favor of the United States and against the United Kingdom.

For the first eight months of the year, total exports (including re-exports) came to \$760,000,000, up \$205,000,000 and 37 per cent over the \$555,500,000 exported last year in the same period. Imports rose even more rapidly—as usual with most countries at war. In the first eight months of 1940, Canada bought some \$682,000,000 worth of foreign goods, as compared with \$442,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1939. The gains here were \$241,000,000 and 54.5 per cent. Consequently the active (export) balance of merchandise trade slumped to \$78,000,000 this year from \$114,000,000 last.

Herein lies a good part of the reason why the Canadian "free" dollar has not reached the official rate. The balance of current merchandise trade is weakening, and with it the supply of free dollars is expanding. But this is a minor reason, for American exporters undoubtedly bill their goods in United States currency.

But the easing of certain foreign exchange restrictions in Canada has probably been more active in supplying the New York foreign exchange market with free Canadian dollars. A ruling of the board that all Canadian securities purchased after Jan. 8, 1940, may be sold and the proceeds thereof transferred into American dollars at the unofficial rate in New York has undoubtedly stepped up trading in Canadian shares and has brought about an increased supply of free dollars. There are a lot of other sources of "free" dollars, such as deposits of American citizens and companies which may be freely repatriated but at the unofficial rate, and these help to explain why the Canadian dollar in New York has not moved up to the official rate just as the pound sterling has.

To the long list of new all-time high records that have been scored since the declaration of war must be added the exportation of lumber. During August, 281,529,000 board feet of boards and planks were sent out of Canada. This was the greatest total ever shipped abroad in the history of the Dominion (or at least since 1919, our records go back only that far). The United Kingdom has become the chief market for lumber since the Scandinavian peninsula has been cut off. Shipments to the United States have also improved.

The output of electric power fell to 2,500,179,000 kilowatt hours in August from 2,615,232,000 in the preceding month, but was well above the turnout for August, 1939, which was 2,293,032,000 kilowatt hours. There was a slight decline in power exports to the United States, but the decisive factor was the slump in deliveries of

so-called secondary power to electric boilers, which largely reflects the activity of newsprint mills. Deliveries to electric boilers dropped from 519,578 kilowatt hours in July to 366,951 in August. The use of secondary power, incidentally, has run behind that in 1939, presumably because of the heavy demand for firm or primary power.

Power company earnings should show some moderate improvement inasmuch as output in the first eight months of this year has been approximately 10 per cent higher than it was during the same period of 1939. Whether or not the increase in gross earnings can be passed on to net is another matter. If it can, more than likely additional net income will be absorbed by taxes anyway.

The iron and steel industry continued near-capacity operations, according to the August reports. About 172,000 tons of steel ingots and castings were produced, the second highest monthly output in his-

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Week Ended	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 14, 1940	Sept. 23, 1939
Grain and products	10,586	9,866	21,802	
Livestock	1,871	1,888	1,577	
Coal	6,881	6,482	7,130	
Coke	1,589	1,569	1,444	
Pulpwood	4,072	4,060	2,569	
Pulp and paper	1,584	1,569	999	
Other forest products	2,039	1,845	1,762	
Ore	3,597	3,806	3,393	
L. c. merchandise	13,991	13,989	13,822	
Miscellaneous	15,679	15,851	15,699	
Total	63,422	61,779	72,157	
Total	96.1	83.2	96.0	
1926=100: adjusted for seasonal variation.				

1926=100: adjusted for seasonal variation.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

	Sept. 20, 1940	Sept. 13, 1940	Sept. 22, 1939
All commodities	83.0	83.0	77.9
Vegetable products	69.9	70.3	68.5
Animal products	78.9	78.8	78.5
Textile products	83.6	83.5	69.6
Wood and paper	91.1	91.0	81.4
Iron products	106.0	105.8	98.7
Nonferrous metals	77.2	77.2	74.7
Nonmetallic minerals	90.8	90.4	84.8
Chemicals	90.4	90.2	80.2
Canadian farm products	71.4	69.4	65.4
Industrial materials	79.2	78.8	74.0
Sensitives	66.6	65.4	65.4

1926=100: Gundy & Co.'s index for Sept. 25, and Sept. 18, 1940, and Sept. 27, 1939, respectively.

*Revised.

**Subject to revision. *Revised.

***Subject to revision. *Revised.

****Subject to revision. *Revised.

*****Subject to revision. *Revised.

Financial News of the Week

On Sept. 24 Anaconda Copper Mining Company and others advanced the domestic price of copper one-half cent to 12 cents per pound. On Sept. 5 the company had advanced the price from 11 to 11½ cents.

In the background was a swiftly mounting demand, users impatiently attempting to cover their requirements with the huge needs of the national defense program spurring them on. Domestic sales were pushed through to new high records, reaching, according to the American Metal Market, a total of 248,556 tons in the first twenty-seven days of September.

Meanwhile Japanese interests, fearing a copper embargo would follow the ban on scrap iron and steel were reported in the market on a large scale.

Into this situation stepped Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson with the warning that since "there is no justification for the recent unstable price situation" the government might have to intervene.

The new 12-cent price is identical with that of a year ago, is a half-cent less than the price endorsed by the Administration in 1937 and five cents less than the peak price reached in that same year.

Praiseworthy as any official attempt to prevent a repetition of the glutting reported in 1937, and again last Fall, may seem, it is evident that this instability Mr. Henderson talks about is something that cannot be precisely defined. And since the fortunes of such a company as Anaconda are linked so closely with price, appraisal of its earnings prospects at the moment is hardly a science that could be termed exact.

For the first six months of this year the company did report net income amounting to \$17,549,546, or \$2.02 per share, as against \$7,170,336, or 83 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1939. The \$2.02 per share, moreover, is after \$2,000,000, or 23 cents per share, reserved for excess profits tax and other contingencies.

However, elimination of France as a market for its foreign output has not increased the substantial earnings which the company had been deriving from its low-cost mines in Chile and Mexico. In this country Anaconda owns outright the American Brass Company, largest fabricator of brass and copper products. It has a 68 per cent interest in Anaconda Wire and Cable Company.

Zinc also was included in Mr. Henderson's warning, and so the squeeze is also applied to the New Jersey Zinc Company, largest producer in this country. In recent years New Jersey's profits have fluctuated with the course of zinc and copper prices.

Half of the company's output is sold as zinc oxide to tire and paint makers, while the rest is sold as metal. It has an advantage in the possession of large reserves of lead-free zinc ore and also controls a retort process which permits production of metal of unusually high grade.

Moreover, the company has no foreign properties. Its only substantial revenue derived from abroad is royalties from the use of its patented vertical retort process.

For the first six months of this year New Jersey Zinc reported net income of \$3,318,268, or \$1.69 per share, as against \$2,047,648, or \$1.04 per share, in the first half of 1939.

The interests of American Smelting and Refining Company are world-wide, and since the British blockade tightened around the European market it has been having some trouble in selling the metals it produces in Mexico as well as those

smelted in this country from foreign ores on a custom basis.

However, in recent months, operations on domestic ore have been reported as at a high level, and with sales keeping pace with output profits are understood to be substantial. Lead, one of the company's most important items produced in this country, also was included in Commissioner Henderson's warning.

On Sept. 23 the company advanced the price of lead 10 points to five cents a pound. That is a half cent less than the price a year ago and 2½ cents less than the peak in 1937.

For the first six months of 1940 American Smelting and Refining reported net income of \$6,405,920, or \$2.12 per share, as against \$5,429,674, or \$1.68 per share, in the comparable period of the preceding year.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Allied Chemical & Dye (8-28-40)—An increase of 7 cents an hour for all hourly employees on the payroll of Solvay Process Company, subsidiary, as of March 20, 1940, has become effective. Minimum hourly rate at the plant was established at 40 cents an hour. It had been 37 cents an hour.

American Car and Foundry (9-12-40)—It is reported company has booked an additional order from British for 12-inch shells and has received a contract for 1,000 ballast cars from Union Pacific Railroad. ACF, it is reported, has more than \$28,000,000 of tank business on its books, involving delivery of 1,522 tanks.

War Department has awarded a \$10,352,745 contract to this company for tanks.

American Locomotive (9-12-40)—War Department awarded a \$32,070,000 contract to this company for tanks. Backlog of company, not including United States Government tank orders, is understood currently to amount to around \$14,000,000.

American Smelting and Refining (6-27-40)—Company advanced price of lead 10 points to 5 cents a pound delivered, New York.

Anaconda (9-19-40)—American Brass Company, subsidiary, advanced basic prices roughly ½ cent a pound on brass and copper products. Company advanced domestic copper price ½ cent a pound to 12 cents.

Atlas Powder (9-5-40)—War Department announced award of a \$28,000,000 smokeless powder contract to Ravenna Ordnance Works, which is to be operated by this company for the Army.

Autocar (6-6-40)—Company has asked SEC for permission to withdraw its registration statement.

Baldwin Locomotive (9-12-40)—Consolidated unfilled orders as of Aug. 31 totaled \$58,438,743, as against \$44,215,790 on Jan. 1 and \$32,552,000 on Aug. 31, 1939.

War Department has awarded a \$33,335,500 contract to this company for tanks.

Bell Aircraft (9-28-40)—Company is understood to be considering a plan for leasing of Niagara Falls airport facilities to aid in expanding production under the national defense program.

Bendix Aviation (9-19-40)—War Department has announced award to this company of a \$10,000,000 contract for ammunition components.

Bethlehem Steel (9-19-40)—Bethlehem Steel Company, subsidiary, obtained a \$3,405,862 order from War Department for ordnance material.

Budd (Edward G.) Manufacturing (9-28-40)—War Department awarded a \$347,443 contract to this company for body assemblies for bombs and a \$2,704,000 contract for other ammunition components.

Budd Wheel (9-5-40)—War Department an-

DIVIDEND NOTICE

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

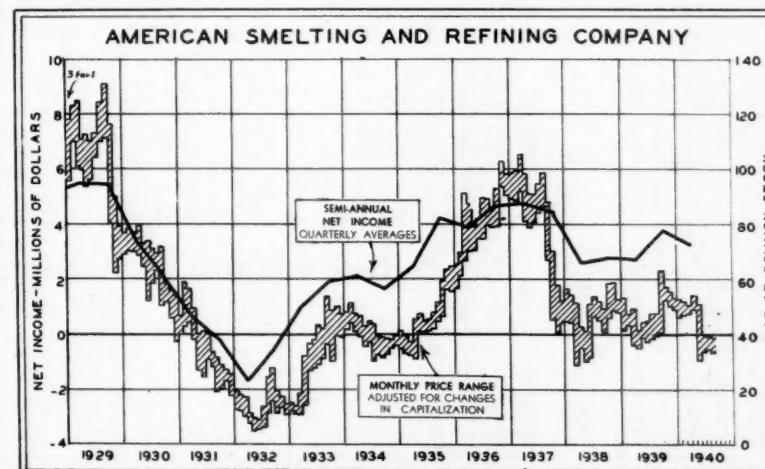
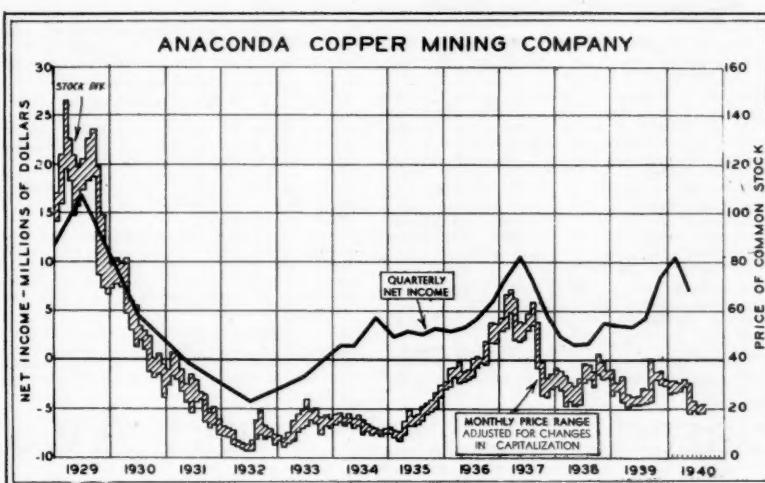
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 99

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 18, 1940, for the quarter ending September 30, 1940, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTS, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.



Anaconda Copper Mining Company									
(Thousands)									
Years Ended Dec. 31:	Gross Revenues.	Cost of Sales.	% Cost to Sales.	Fixed Charges.	Net Before Depletion.	Earned a Share.	Div'ds Paid.	P. & L. Capital.	Surplus.
1929	\$305,752	\$233,972	76.4	\$8,259	\$69,116	\$8.29	\$53,567	\$112,634	
1930	179,333	150,903	84.3	4,091	18,362	2.07	34,314	6,681	
1931	96,388	89,978	93.7	4,469	43,198	0.37			
1932	52,296	59,868	115.3	5,572	\$16,856	0.14			
1933	72,902	70,819	97.2	5,735	\$6,822	0.79			
1934	99,150	87,366	87.8	4,763	1,926	0.22			
1935	127,679	104,629	82.0	4,311	11,180	1.29			
1936	160,883	135,201	83.8	4,207	15,882	1.83	10,843		
1937	233,917	190,731	81.6	3,210	31,388	3.62	15,180		
1938	144,207	123,284	85.4	2,854	9,543	1.10	4,337		
1939	183,675	152,643	83.1	2,319	20,237	2.33	10,843		
Years Ended Dec. 31:									
	Invested Capital.	% Earned On Cap.	Net Property.	Cash.	Inventories.	Working Capital.	P. & L. Capital.	Surplus.	
	1929	11.5	\$468,241	\$16,157	\$117,425	\$96,209	\$112,634		
	1930	578,448	3.2	467,272	12,152	100,104	73,129	87,443	
	1931	547,648	10.6	467,389	6,363	93,117	42,785	69,514	
	1932	517,376	63.3	464,762	6,071	72,682	13,285	42,062	
	1933	511,556	61.3	459,689	6,576	65,917	12,716	37,969	
	1934	507,184	0.4	453,937	12,245	48,110	211	37,262	
	1935	569,626	2.0	447,486	17,868	48,523	66,572	48,164	
	1936	575,108	2.8	442,191	16,282	53,376	66,826	50,954	
	1937	573,034	5.5	438,509	13,692	74,828	79,785	66,102	
	1938	565,517	1.7	434,045	16,733	68,071	78,942	71,308	
	1939	567,615	3.6	338,392	30,156	69,826	91,421	78,827	
d Deficit.									

nounced award of a \$2,415,000 contract to company for ammunition components.

Chrysler (9-26-40) — War Department has awarded to Fargo Motor Division a \$4,780,000 contract for trucks.

Celerade Fuel and Iron (3-28-40) — War Department awarded a \$4,536,000 contract to this company for ammunition components.

Celt's Patent Fire Arms (9-28-40) — War Department awarded a \$1,700,000 contract to company for artillery material.

Consolidated Aircraft (9-12-40) — Army awarded an \$85,800,000 contract to this company for an undisclosed number of airplanes.

Consolidated Steel (9-19-40) — Navy Department awarded a \$4,000,000 contract to Consolidated Steel Corporation of Texas, subsidiary, for unspecified facilities.

Crucible Steel (9-12-40) — War Department awarded a \$5,729,543 contract to company for ordnance material.

Curtiss-Wright — Buffalo Council approved a lease with this company for landing field facilities at Buffalo Airport after a spokesman said that only a Federal grant was lacking for immediate construction of a new \$18,000,000 Curtiss airplane plant. C. W. Loos, vice president, indicated that the company was interested in bringing the

plant to Buffalo. Options had been taken on 125 acres adjacent to the airport.

War Department has placed with this company airplane contracts totaling \$94,161,701.

Continental Motors (9-26-40) — War Department has awarded to this company a \$4,727,000 contract for airplane engines.

Diamond T Motor (9-12-40) — War Department announced award of a \$1,557,376 order to this company for trucks.

Douglas Aircraft (9-26-40) — Company announced that over and above its backlog of \$170,000,000, it has received from United States Government an allotment to produce an additional \$225,000,000 of military planes which, when converted into orders, will bring its backlog close to \$400,000,000.

du Pont (9-26-40) — War Department has announced award of a \$23,050,000 smokeless powder contract to Indiana Ordnance Works, which is to be operated by this company for the Army.

Eastman Kodak (7-4-40) — Federal Trade Commission announced the issuance of a complaint charging violation by this company of the Federal Trade Act in that price maintenance of its Kodachrome and magazine film had the effect of depriving ultimate

purchasers of price advantages they otherwise would obtain under conditions of free enterprise.

Electric Boat (9-19-40) — Navy Department awarded a \$6,502,008 contract to company for twelve motor torpedo boats and twelve patrol boats.

Fairchild Engine and Airplane (8-29-40) — War Department announced the award of a \$6,672,200 airplane contract to this company.

Foster Wheeler (4-4-40) — By close of current month this company's backlog of orders will approximate \$20,000,000, a gain of nearly \$4,000,000 during the third quarter and more than double the pre-depression high of \$9,250,000 attained in 1930.

Gar Wood (1-25-40) — War Department awarded a \$3,784,364 contract to company for artillery material.

General American Transportation (9-5-40) — Company has received an order from Pere Marquette Railway Company for 150 box cars. Illinois Central Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 freight cars from this company.

General Cable (8-29-40) — Stockholders of company voted to adjourn sine die without taking action on the plan of recapitaliza-

tion. It is stated that this amounts to withdrawal of the proposal since efforts to obtain the necessary two-thirds assent from holders of preferred were unavailing.

Company advanced prices of bars and magnet wire $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a pound and weather-proof $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a pound.

General Motors (9-26-40) — Company will produce a \$9,505,000 shell order just received from the War Department in its newly acquired plant at Lansing. Allison division in producing 1,000-horsepower high-speed aircraft engines at a rate of 200 a month.

Prices of 1941 model Chevrolet passenger cars, despite the higher materials and tax costs and the addition of previously extra-cost equipment to the standard list, showed that advances over comparable 1940 models had been held in narrow range.

Retail sales of Buick division in second ten days of September, 1940, totaled 8,281 new cars, an all-time high for this period, and a gain of 140.2 per cent over the same period in 1939.

Retail deliveries of Pontiac division of this company for the first twenty days of September, 1940, totaled 9,132 cars, 117 per cent more than in the like 1939 period, and 24.4 per cent more than in the first twenty days of August, 1940. Unfilled orders rose

Dividends Declared

Since Previous Issue
of The Annalist

and Awaiting Payment

Regular	Pe- Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.	Company	Rate.	Pe- Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.	Company	Rate.	Pe- Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.	Company	Rate.	Pe- Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.	Company	Rate.	Pe- Rate.	Pay- able.	Hdrs. of Record.		
Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	Rate.	rid.	able.	Company	
Abraham & Straus	50c	10-25	10-15	Boys Chem. pf.	\$1.50	10-15	10-1	Boys Chem. pf.	\$1.50	10-15	10-1	Boys Chem. pf.	\$1.50	10-15	10-1	Boys Chem. pf.	\$1.50	10-15	10-1	Boys Chem. pf.	\$1.50	10-15	10-1	Boys Chem. pf.	
Administr. Fd.	50c	10-25	10-15	Draw Corp	6% pf.	75c	10-15	10-1	Draw Corp	6% pf.	75c	10-15	10-1	Draw Corp	6% pf.	75c	10-15	10-1	Draw Corp	6% pf.	75c	10-15	10-1	Draw Corp	
Actes B Bear	35c	12-14	12-2	Dixie Home Strs.	15c	9-15	9-25	Dixie Home Strs.	15c	9-15	9-25	Dixie Home Strs.	15c	9-15	9-25	Dixie Home Strs.	15c	9-15	9-25	Dixie Home Strs.	15c	9-15	9-25	Dixie Home Strs.	
Ajax Oil/Gas Ltd	11/4c	10-31	10-15	Eason Oil	\$1.50	24 c	23/4c	Eason Oil	\$1.50	24 c	23/4c	Eason Oil	\$1.50	24 c	23/4c	Eason Oil	\$1.50	24 c	23/4c	Eason Oil	\$1.50	24 c	23/4c	Eason Oil	
Akron BrassMfg Co	12/5c	20-22	10-15	East Magnesia Tail Inc	15c	9-30	9-28	East Magnesia Tail Inc	15c	9-30	9-28	East Magnesia Tail Inc	15c	9-30	9-28	East Magnesia Tail Inc	15c	9-30	9-28	East Magnesia Tail Inc	15c	9-30	9-28	East Magnesia Tail Inc	
Allen-Wales AM	6% pf \$1.50	Q	9-30	9-23	East Tennessee Ld/Pf	\$1.50	Q	10-1	9-19	East Tennessee Ld/Pf	\$1.50	Q	10-1	9-19	East Tennessee Ld/Pf	\$1.50	Q	10-1	9-19	East Tennessee Ld/Pf	\$1.50	Q	10-1	9-19	
All-Penn O & G Co	85c	10-15	10-10	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	\$1.50	11-1	10-7	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	\$1.50	11-1	10-7	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	\$1.50	11-1	10-7	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	\$1.50	11-1	10-7	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	\$1.50	11-1	10-7	Elec Bond & Sh Pf	
Am Asphalt Rf	6% pf \$1.50	Q	10-15	10-15	Emerson Drug	15c	9-30	9-28	Emerson Drug	15c	9-30	9-28	Emerson Drug	15c	9-30	9-28	Emerson Drug	15c	9-30	9-28	Emerson Drug	15c	9-30	9-28	Emerson Drug
Am Can	10c	10-15	10-15	Equitable Tr Bkt	10c	9-26	9-26	Equitable Tr Bkt	10c	9-26	9-26	Equitable Tr Bkt	10c	9-26	9-26	Equitable Tr Bkt	10c	9-26	9-26	Equitable Tr Bkt	10c	9-26	9-26	Equitable Tr Bkt	
Am Can/Quality Reading	15c	Q	10-1	9-26	F& M Bk	10c	10-15	10-14	F& M Bk	10c	10-15	10-14	F& M Bk	10c	10-15	10-14	F& M Bk	10c	10-15	10-14	F& M Bk	10c	10-15	10-14	F& M Bk
Am Furn Inc	pf \$1.50	Q	10-15	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Home Prod.	20c	M	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Stamp Co	12/5c	Q	9-30	9-21	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Stamp Co 7% pf	\$1.75	Q	9-30	9-21	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	11-1	10-19	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1	10-14	Fairmont Cmry
Am Thermos Bot.	25c	Q	10-21	10-11	Fairmont Cmry	10c	11-1</td																		

to a new high for Sept. 26, 130 per cent above a year ago.

Grumman Aircraft (9-12-40)—Company will build a windowless factory on site recently acquired at Bethpage, L. I.

Hercules Powder (9-19-40)—War Department announced award of a \$24,550,000 smokeless powder contract to Radford Ordnance Works, which is to be operated by this company for the Army.

Iron Fireman Mfg.—Entire capacity of company's Portland plant will be devoted to machining of parts for the 512 four-engined bombers ordered by the Army from Boeing. Coal-stoker operations will be moved to Cleveland.

Kennecott Copper (8-22-40)—Company advanced domestic copper price ½ cent a pound to 12 cents.

Mack Trucks (8-15-40)—Company announced a new line of heavy-duty trucks, tractors and six-wheel models designed expressly for heavy hauling.

Manitowee Shipbuilding—Navy Department allotted \$1,000,000 to this company to expand its facilities.

Martin, Glenn L. (9-26-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a plane contract amounting to \$99,641,000.

Midvale (9-28-40)—Navy Department awarded a \$12,334,375 contract to company for ordnance material.

National Battery—It is reported that sales of company for four months ended Aug. 31, 1940, were approximately equal to the corresponding period of 1939. Profits, however, probably were slightly lower as result of increased taxes and the generally lower level of battery prices this year.

New York Air Brake (9-26-40)—It is reported that company has received an order for defense materials from United States Government involving about \$5,000,000.

North American Aviation (8-15-40)—Army has awarded a contract to this company for \$72,857,400 worth of airplanes. This company has completed plans for construction of a plant at Dallas to cost an estimated \$7,000,000.

Pettibone Mulliken—War Department announced award of a \$3,817,884 contract to company for artillery material.

Phelps Dodge (9-12-40)—Company advanced domestic copper price ½ cent a pound to 12 cents.

Pittsburgh Forgings—Greenville Steel Car Company, subsidiary, has received an order from Pere Marquette Railway Company for 100 auto-furniture cars.

Pullman (9-26-40)—Illinois Central Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 freight cars from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, subsidiary.

Ralston Steel Car—Company has received an order from Norfolk & Western Railway Company for 500 gondola cars.

Remington Arms (2-22-40)—War Department awarded an \$88,700,000 contract to this company for small-arms ammunition.

Reynolds Metals (8-15-40)—It is reported that consolidated gross billings by this company in July were approximately 50 per cent above those for July, 1939, while August billings were 58 per cent greater than in the like month a year ago.

While it is not possible as yet to forecast third-quarter results accurately, it appears likely that the earnings for the period will compare favorably with those reported for the first quarter. This does not take into consideration any excess profits taxes. War Department awarded a \$1,493,100 contract to Robertshaw Thermostat Company, subsidiary, for ammunition components.

Ryan Aeronautical—Recent award of a \$5,355,067 contract to this company by the Army Air Corps will probably necessitate further expansion of its plant at Lindbergh Field, San Diego.

This contract, plus a \$2,074,000 award a month ago, brought government business received by Ryan to \$7,429,321, and raised the total backlog of unfilled orders to more than \$10,000,000.

St. Joseph Lead (3-7-40)—Company increased price of lead 10 points, making its new quotation 5.05 cents a pound, New York, and 4.85 cents, St. Louis.

Savage Arms (9-19-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a \$27,000,000 contract for small arms.

Seevill Mfg.—War Department has awarded a \$1,034,000 contract to this company for ammunition components.

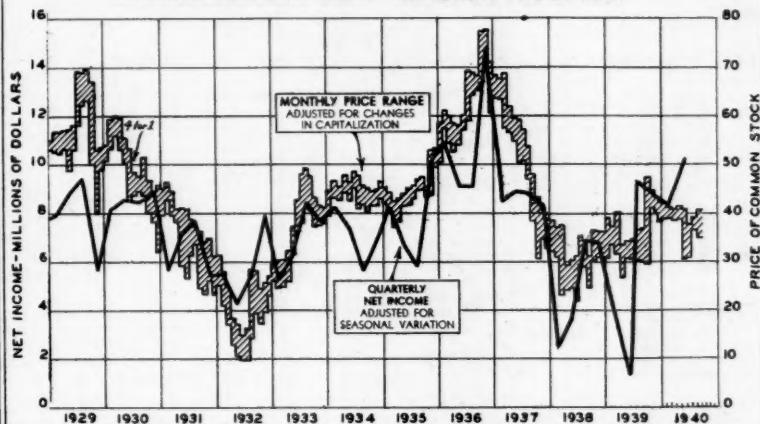
Selbyring Rubber (12-28-39)—Company has booked \$500,000 contract from White Motor Company to supply bullet seal tubes and mud and snow tires for use on vehicles being manufactured for mobile units of United States Army.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company (9-5-40)—Company has lowered tank car price of gasoline from 2/10 to 4/10 cent a gallon in New England and New York in line with lower quotations in the Gulf market. Company also made some tank wagon revisions in those areas where the market was not already depressed.

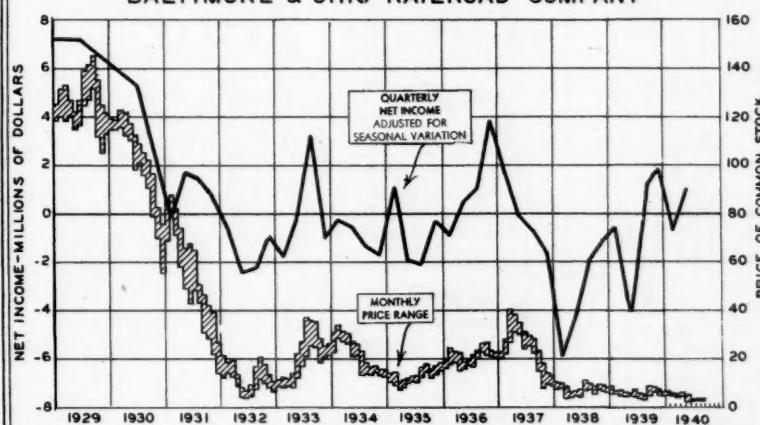
Sperry (9-26-40)—War Department has awarded a \$6,534,920 contract to Sperry Gyroscope, subsidiary, for fire-control equipment.

Standard Oil (New Jersey) (8-22-40)—Pending completion of a proceeding now under way, the cities of Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, have filed with Federal Power Commission a joint motion asking for an immediate order by the commission directing a reduc-

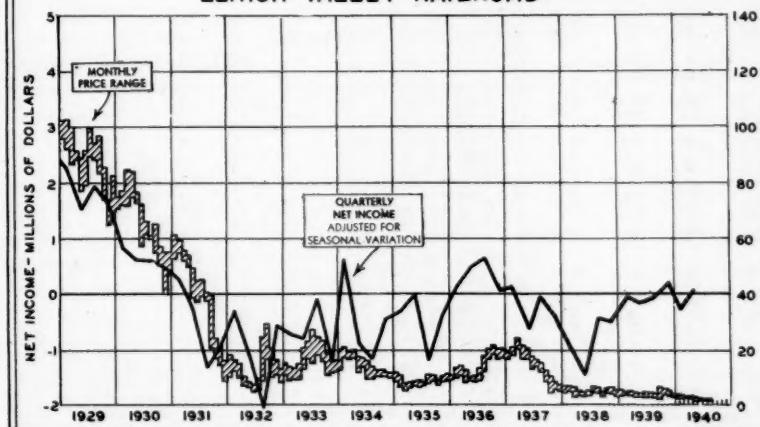
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY



LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD



tion of approximately \$662,000 annually in the rates presently charged by the Hope Natural Gas Company to its affiliate, East Ohio Gas Company. Both companies are controlled by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Sunray Oil (3-8-39)—Company has arranged a \$4,000,000 first mortgage loan from five banks to provide additional working capital and refinance a \$2,500,000 loan.

Timken Detroit Axle (8-22-40)—War Department has awarded to this company a \$834,600 contract for artillery material.

Todd Shipyards (9-19-40)—Navy Department has awarded to Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, subsidiary, a \$4,600,000 contract for unspecified facilities.

United States Plywood—Net sales for August,

Continued on Page 454

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company	Net Income 1940.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1940.	Com. Share Earnings. 1939.
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.	\$1,192	\$130,193
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.	115,829	110,000
Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.	133,576	181,444
Aviation Corp.	1347,280	\$....

Com. Share
Company. Net Income
1940. 1939. Earnings
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd. 132,294 161,558 2.55 3.37

Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co. 248,339 243,296 h1.55 h1.52

Stouffer Corp. 422,566 269,629 b11.34 b7.06

United States Plywood Corp. 176,247 111,459 h.80 h.50

United Electric Coal Companies 174,432 167,197 h.33 h.32

United Merch. & Manuf. Inc. 2,021,620 11,466,196 h.37 h.24

U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. 86 mo., Aug. 31 3,204,017 2,657,306 3.96 2.96

UTILITIES

Alabama Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 \$3,453,481 43,996,702

American Light & Traction 12 mo., July 31 5,562,493 5,032,680 1.72 1.53

Arkansas Power & Light 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,156,119 1,405,143

Birmingham Electric Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 561,280 559,923

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. 8 mo., Aug. 31 8,874,948 8,649,538 .06 .06

Consumers Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 10,963,982 9,345,681

Continental Gas & Elec. Corp. 12 mo., July 31 4,091,645 3,586,296 12.92 10.57

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 12 mo., Aug. 31 3,405,677 525,040 s6.14 p2.13

Florida Power & Light 12 mo., Aug. 31 2,332,719 1,545,301

General Public Utilities, Inc. 12 mo., Aug. 31 758,056 694,759

Georgia Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 4,238,766 5,439,080

Houston Lighting & Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 2,882,117 2,853,802

Louisville Gas & Elec. (Ky.) 12 mo., Aug. 31 3,050,543 2,685,318

Louisiana Power & Light Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,061,491 1,048,517

Minneapolis Power & Light Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,418,097 1,268,076

Mississippi Power & Light Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 489,470 522,655

Montana Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 4,168,249 2,991,908

National Gas & Electric Corp. 12 mo., Aug. 31 209,902 157,056

Nebraska Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,658,768 1,882,627

New Orleans Public Service, Inc. 12 mo., Aug. 31 2,667,528 1,763,354

Northern Indiana Public Service 8 mo., Aug. 31 1,857,481 1,485,171 .52 .31

12 mo., Aug. 31 2,738,348 2,205,993 .75 .46

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) 12 mo., July 31 6,560,914 5,267,226

Northwestern Electric Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 496,106 550,322

Northern States Power of Minn. 12 mo., July 31 8,267,116 6,875,809

Ohio Edison Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 4,193,524 4,183,130

Pacific Power & Light Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 884,061 961,074

Penn. Power & Light Co. and subs. 12 mo., Aug. 31 8,868,543

Portland Gas & Coke Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 200,622 234,282

Sierra Pacific Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 739,410 735,831

Southern Colorado Power Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 228,089 278,381

Southern New England Telephone 7 mo., July 31 1,992,283 1,810,592

Tampa Electric Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,491,418 1,505,756

Texas Electric Service Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,555,576 1,161,851

Texas Power & Light Co. 12 mo., Aug. 31 2,051,024 2,131,090

Third Ave. Hwy. System 2 mo., Aug. 31 1,168,206 1,146,447

12 mo., June 30 1,635,080 1,651,738

United Light & Power and subs. 12 mo., July 31 5,020,894 3,381,767

Utah Power & Light Co. & subs. 12 mo., Aug. 31 1,774,157 1,639,443

c.41 p5.64

RAILROADS

Hanger & Aroostook R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 211,300 201,115 .50 .32

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 1,076,252 1,235,977

Chicago & North Western Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 16,461,872 11,205,376

Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 169,494 157,711

Great Northern Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 2,971,746 1,130,235 1.19

Hudson & Manhattan R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 1,672,340 1,700,869

Maine Central R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 307,455 157,267 1.42 .17

N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R. 8 mo., Aug. 31 1,991,073 1,222,729

Norfolk & Western Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 20,756,861 14,274,432 14.32 9.72

Pere Marquette Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 345,639 1,000,876 p3.09

Texas & Pacific Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 510,575 13,987 p2.15 p.06

Virginia Railway 8 mo., Aug. 31 5,286,031 3,568,513 3.33 1.96

Western Maryland Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 1,274,370 236,829 .53 p1.33

Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy. 8 mo., Aug. 31 2,739,010 1,660,012 6.06 2.89

^aNot available. ^bNet loss. ^cProfit before Federal income taxes. ^dEleven months ended June 30, 1939. ^eOn Class A stock. ^fOn Class B shares. ^gOn shares outstanding at close of respective periods. ^hLoss before Federal income taxes. ⁱPreliminary statement. ^jOn preferred stock. ^kOn preferred stock. ^lOn second preferred stock. ^mEstimated.

NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised data given for previous week or month, and year."

Business Statistics

NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised data given for previous week or month, and year."

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week	Dow-Jones	Week	Amer.	Week	N. Y.	Am.
Week Ended:	U. S.	Begin:	Iron & Steel	Week:	St. Inst.	Met.
1939.	Steel. Indep. Total.	Sept. 1.	58.6	Sept. 9.	62	60
Sept. 11.	47.6	Sept. 4.	58.8	Sept. 5.	59	59
Sept. 18.	67.9	Sept. 11.	70.2	Sept. 16.	74	71
Sept. 25.	78.2	Sept. 18.	79.3	Sept. 23.	81	80
Oct. 2.	82	Sept. 25.	83.8	Sept. 30.	84	84
Oct. 9.	85	Sept. 2.	87	Sept. 26.	84	84
1940.	85%	Sept. 8.	88	Oct. 7.	87%	87%
Sept. 9.	79	Sept. 2.	82	Sept. 3.	82	83
Sept. 16.	95%	Sept. 9.	91	Sept. 14.	93	92%
Sept. 23.	92%	Sept. 16.	92	Sept. 21.	93	93
Sept. 30.	94%	Sept. 23.	92.5	Sept. 28.	93	93
Oct. 7.	...	Sept. 30.	92.6	Oct. 5.	...	93

OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels. P. C. of capacity reporting companies only. Gasoline production, including cracked, straight run and natural blended. Petroleum stocks estimated from Bureau of Mines data. Gasoline stocks include both finished and unfinished gasoline.)

Week	Crude Runs to Stills.	Average P. C. of Total	Stocks
Week Ended:			
1939.	Daily Capacity	Gasoline	Crude
Sept. 30.	3,560	84.9	12,085
1940.			233,023
Aug. 31.	3,575	82.8	11,697
Sept. 7.	3,500	81.0	11,460
Sept. 14.	3,580	83.1	11,724
Sept. 21.	3,680	85.7	12,135
Sept. 28.	3,600	83.7	11,832

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY

(Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)

Week	1940.	1940.	Sou.	Un.
July 20.	+13.5	+22.5	-3.5	+7.0
July 27.	+19.8	+18.5	+2.2	+6.1
Aug. 3.	+18.2	+21.3	+1.9	+3.4
Aug. 10.	+14.2	+15.8	-2.4	+4.7
Aug. 17.	+16.1	+21.0	+0.5	+5.2
Aug. 24.	+9.5	+19.5	+2.8	+5.9
Aug. 31.	+5.7	+15.0	+5.4	+7.1
Sept. 7.	+8.0	+11.9	+4.1	+3.8
Sept. 14.	+0.6	+8.9	-1.9	+1.5
Sept. 21.	+1.9	+1.1	-3.2	+2.4
Sept. 28.	+5.0	-1.3	-5.1	-0.9

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(Demand rates where noted; all others cable. Belgium: 1 belga = 5 Belgian francs. France, Switzerland, Mexico: no official par; par shown in old par)

Par.	Country and Unit.	Sept. 28, 1940.	Sept. 21, 1940.	Sept. 30, 1939.
		High.	Low.	High.
.0226	Finland (markka)	.0205	.0205	.0200
.0220	Greece (drachma)	.0068	.0068	.0074
.0261	Hungary (pengo)	.1950	.1950	.1900
.0526	Italy (lira)	.0505	.0505	.0510
.0749	Portugal (escudo) demand	.0402	.0402	.0402
.0101	Rumania (leu)	.0055	.0055	.0055
.4537	Sweden (krona)	.2385	.2381	.2385
.3267	Switzerland (franc)	.2292	.2281	.2277
.82397	United Kingdom (pound sterling)	.4054	.4034	.4044
.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar)	.0235	.0235	.0233
1.6931	Canada (dollar) demand	.8712	.8394	.8425
.8440	Mexico (peso) dem'd.	.2075	.2060	.2040
.0006	Argentina (paper peso) free market	.2350	.2300	.2370
.0606	Brazil (milreis) free market	.0615	.0615	.0615
.5714	Chile (peso) official	.0400	.0400	.0516
.4740	Colombia (gold peso)	.5700	.5700	.5700
.6683	Peru (sol)	.1600	.1600	.1600
	Uruguay (gold peso) free market	.3750	.3725	.3750
	China: Hong Kong (silver dollar) demand	.2228	.2290	.2225
	Shanghai (silver dollar) demand	.0651	.0640	.0540
.6180	India (rupee) demand	.3027	.3027	.3027
.8440	Japan (yen) demand	.2343	.2343	.2343
.5000	Philippines (peso)	.4978	.4978	.4985
.9613	Straits Settlements (Straits dollar)	.4751	.4751	.4751
8.2397	Australia (pound)	3.24	3.23	3.23
8.2397	Un. S. Africa (pound)	4.04	4.02%	4.03

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

(Cable transfer rates, except as noted; for currency units see Foreign Exchange Rates Weekly)

United Kingdom: High.	\$4.04	\$4.05	\$4.054	\$4.04%	\$4.02%	3.99%
Low.	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.02%	4.03%
Last.	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.05%	4.04	4.04
Italy: High.	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505
Low.	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505
Last.	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505
Sweden: High.	220%	.2385	.2384	.2385	.2385	.2385
Low.	.2288	.2283	.2283	.2283	.2282	.2282
Last.	.2282	.2283	.2283	.2284	.2282	.2282
Canada, demand rate: High.	.8712	.8700	.8638	.8675	.8625	.8418
Low.	.8700	.8625	.8600	.8493	.8412	.8394
Last.	.8712	.8700	.8638	.8575	.8487	.8418
Japan, closing.	.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348
Argentina, closing, free market	.2335	.2335	.2330	.2325	.2300	.2350

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

WEEKLY (11)

Sept. 26, 1940.	Sept. 19, 1940.	Sept. 25, 1939.	Sept. 24, 1939.	Sept. 23, 1939.
Trade Groups:	430	48	57	57
Manufacturing	43	48	57	57
Wholesale	20	25	23	23
Retail	157	125	169	169
Construction	19	9	8	8
Comm'l service	19	9	7	7
Total U. S.	258	216	264	264
Geographical Divisions:				
New England	17	11	22	22
Middle Atlantic	92	113	113	113
East North Cent.	48	28	48	48
West North Cent.	12	16	18	18
South Atlantic	7	15	15	15
East South Cent.	9	6	7	7
West South Cent.	15	15	10	7
Mountain	3	8	7	7
Pacific	48	23	26	26
Total U. S.	258	216	264	264
Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations				
	\$20.75	\$20.75	\$22.75	\$22.75

SILVER PRICES

SILVER

Week Ended:	London	New York
July 20.	22.4	22.4
July 27.	23.4	22.4
Aug. 3.	22.4	22.4
Aug. 10.	23.4	22.4
Aug. 17.	23.4	22.4
Aug. 24.	23.4	22.4
Aug. 31.	23.4	22.4
Sept. 7.	23.4	23.4
Sept. 14.	23.4	23.4
Sept. 21.	23.4	23.4
Sept. 28.	23.4	23.4

STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

(Per ton, at Pittsburgh)

Week Ended:	Sept. 26, 1940.	Sept. 21, 1939.
Aug. 29.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 5.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 12.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 19.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 26.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 3.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 10.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 17.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 24.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Sept. 31.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Oct. 8.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Oct. 15.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Oct. 22.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Oct. 29.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Nov. 5.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Nov. 12.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Nov. 19.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Nov. 26.	\$20.75	\$20.75
Dec. 3.	\$20.75	\$20.75

— Week Ended —

Sept. 29, 1940.

Sept. 30, 1939.

Sept. 30, 1938.

RAILROAD STATISTICS

WEEKLY (27)

(Gross revenues, expenses and taxes in thousands of dollars)

P. C.

5-Year Chge.

Week Ended:

Sept. 21, 1940.

(1935-39). Avege.

From

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19
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, WEEKLY (4)

(Percentage change over corresponding week of previous year)

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total U.S.
Aug. 3	+ 7	- 2	+ 5	+ 11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 6	+ 10	+ 7	0	+ 18	+ 4	+ 5
Aug. 10	- 4	+ 8	+ 11	+ 12	+ 13	+ 8	+ 12	+ 15	- 1	+ 4	+ 9	+ 3	+ 8
Aug. 17	+ 4	+ 7	+ 16	+ 11	+ 17	+ 7	+ 7	+ 8	- 1	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1	+ 1
Aug. 24	+ 18	+ 18	+ 27	+ 15	+ 20	+ 4	+ 13	+ 8	+ 8	+ 3	+ 7	- 1	+ 12
Aug. 31	+ 3	+ 13	+ 11	+ 18	+ 19	+ 6	+ 2	+ 12	+ 16	+ 12	+ 20	+ 10	+ 10
Sept. 7	+ 2	+ 2	+ 8	+ 20	+ 14	+ 15	+ 22	+ 44	- 9	+ 8	+ 11	- 7	+ 10
Sept. 14	+ 11	+ 8	+ 7	- 2	+ 5	+ 20	+ 21	+ 2	+ 12	+ 22	+ 12	+ 12	+ 10
Sept. 21	0	+ 7	+ 2	+ 31	+ 19	+ 5	- 1	- 8	- 4	+ 1	+ 15	+ 39	+ 10

20
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED (6)

(Thousands of dollars)

	Week Ended											
	Sept. 21.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.							
Food and kindred products	506	547	318	449	1,042							
Tobacco manufactures												
Textiles and their products	28,443	11,128	1,803	4,442	7,416							
Forest products	1,548	994	2,105	802	181							
Chemicals and allied products	421	917	593	2,440	1,339							
Asphalt, coal and petroleum products	96	98	666	340	2,168							
Paper and allied products	211	179	177	166	...							
Printing and publishing	347	42	53	34	...							
Leather and allied manufactures	144	344	1,256	384	...							
Stone, clay and glass products	295	326	61	457	319							
Rubber products	246	49	52	27	219							
Iron and steel products	7,842	3,460	3,682	2,389	9,153							
Nonferrous metals and alloys	1,142	1,113	513	387	1,918							
Other machinery	6,550	8,573	1,122	2,607	1,061							
Electrical apparatus and supplies	6,148	2,273	1,106	5,996	705							
Transportation equipment	75,961	1,994	281	933	53,073							
Miscellaneous	1,343	13,543	625	1,241	1,517							
Total	131,541	45,582	19,216	29,354	80,112							

21
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES MONTHLY

(Average daily cable transfer rates in U. S. dollars; par based on present gold value of dollar)

Switzer. Germany. Nether. Argentina.

	U. K. France. Italy. land. (Reichs- lands. Canada. (Paper. Japan. (Pound). (Franc). (Lira). (Fran. mark). (Gilder). (Doll. Par. (Peso). (Yen).											
Par	8,2397.06634	0,05263	3,2669	4,0332	1,6057	1,6631						
Apr.	3,5277.019981	0,05050	2,243	5,3096	8,4356	2,3864						
May	3,2755.018533	0,05050	2,230	5,3089	8,4070	2,3840						
June	3,6310.020381	0,05050	2,2495	5,3030	8,4150	2,3840						
July	3,8012.1	0,05050	2,2694	5,3075	8,4257	2,3840						
Aug.	3,9878.1	0,05050	2,2777	5,3095	8,4263	2,3840						
Sept.	4,0378.1	0,05050	2,2808	5,3095	8,4294	2,3840						

*Average of first two days of the month. †Not quoted. ‡Not quoted after May 9.

§Not quoted after June 15.

22
RETAIL VALUE OF DOMESTIC GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

(Price per gallon. Consumption in thousands of barrels per day, adjusted for seasonal variation. Value in thousands of dollars per day)

	1940	1939	Price. Consumption. Value.	1940	1939	Price. Consumption. Value.
January	135	1,588	9,004	132	1,489	8,255
February	134	1,581	8,896	132	1,509	8,303
March	133	1,608	8,982	131	1,533	8,435
April	130	1,616	8,823	131	1,491	8,203
May	128	1,668	8,967	132	1,561	8,654
June	126	1,645	8,705	100	772	764
July	126	1,553	8,218	133	1,477	8,249

23
UNADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY GROUPS (6)

(Not adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25=100)

	Employment	
Aug.	1940	
Jan.	1940	
Feb.	1940	
Mar.	1940	
Apr.	1940	
May	1940	
June	1940	
July	1940	
Aug.	1940	
Sept.	1940	
Oct.	1940	
Nov.	1940	
Dec.	1940	
April, 1940, employment figures revised.		
	Payrolls	
Aug.	1940	
Jan.	1940	
Feb.	1940	
Mar.	1940	
Apr.	1940	
May	1940	
June	1940	
July	1940	
Aug.	1940	
Sept.	1940	
Oct.	1940	
Nov.	1940	
Dec.	1940	

24
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (6)

(Adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST; 1923-25=100)

	Employment	
Aug.	1940	
Jan.	1940	
Feb.	1940	
Mar.	1940	
Apr.	1940	
May	1940	
June	1940	
July	1940	
Aug.	1940	
Sept.	1940	
Oct.	1940	
Nov.	1940	
Dec.	1940	
	Payrolls	
Aug.	1940	
Jan.	1940	
Feb.	1940	
Mar.	1940	
Apr.	1940	
May	1940	
June	1940	
July	1940	
Aug.	1940	
Sept.	1940	
Oct.	1940	
Nov.	1940	
Dec.	1940	

25
U. S. FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME (5)

(Thousands of dollars. Imports include both for consumption and for storage in bonded warehouses)

	Exports, Including Re-exports
Aug.	43,061
Sept.	20,120
Oct.	21,568
Nov.	113,315
Dec.	37,495
Total.	5,865
Aug.	8,379
Sept.	14,137
Oct.	20,302
Nov.	26,303
Dec.	25,010
Total.	80,355

26
GENERAL IMPORTS

(Thousands of dollars. Imports include both for consumption and for storage in bonded warehouses)

	Imports
Aug.	43,061
Sept.	20,120
Oct.	21,568
Nov.	113,315
Dec.	37,495
Total.	5,865

27
DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS MONTHLY (1)

(As reported by The Railway Age during period shown)

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	Sept. 26			Sept. 27			Sept. 28			Cal. Wks.	Range.	Sept. 30			Oct. 1	Oct. 2			
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.			High.	Low.	Last.		High.	Low.	Last.	
97 Stocks	42.1	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.0	41.2	41.5	41.1	41.3	42.8	41.0	41.8	41.0	41.6	42.5	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.5
74 Industrials	140.8	139.4	139.9	139.2	136.9	137.6	138.5	137.3	138.0	142.7	136.9	138.6	138.0	138.7	141.7	139.2	140.8	142.2	140.6
4 Steels	34.6	34.4	34.5	34.2	33.8	33.9	34.4	33.9	34.3	35.1	33.8	34.5	34.2	34.3	35.3	34.3	35.0	35.3	35.3
4 Motors	66.8	66.1	66.6	65.9	65.9	65.9	66.3	65.6	66.3	68.0	65.9	66.1	66.1	66.3	67.6	66.1	67.1	67.6	67.6
5 Motor accessories	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.0	36.2	36.6	36.7	36.4	36.7	38.2	36.2	37.0	36.7	37.0	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.5	38.5
5 Aircrafts	38.9	35.3	35.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.8	38.3	39.8	37.5	39.4	38.4	38.6	39.5	38.9	39.4	38.8	38.9
3 Building	32.1	31.8	32.6	32.6	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	33.5	31.6	32.1	31.9	31.9	33.0	32.6	33.0	32.3	32.3
4 Chemicals	126.1	127.5	127.8	126.1	126.4	126.4	128.1	126.4	128.1	129.5	126.1	128.1	127.5	127.8	130.5	128.5	130.5	131.9	131.5
4 Nonferrous metals	39.3	38.9	39.1	38.6	37.0	37.4	37.8	37.4	37.6	39.9	37.0	38.4	37.8	38.0	39.3	38.2	38.6	39.1	39.1
4 Foods	31.7	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.9	31.1	31.5	31.2	31.4	31.8	31.3	31.6	31.4	31.6
3 Tobacco	68.6	68.1	68.3	67.9	67.6	67.6	67.9	67.8	67.9	69.0	67.6	68.1	67.5	67.6	67.6	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.3
3 Sugars	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.1	17.8	18.7	18.7	18.1	17.7	17.9	18.1	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
2 Electrical equipments	55.6	55.2	55.6	55.2	54.5	55.2	55.2	54.5	55.2	56.4	54.5	55.6	55.2	55.2	56.8	56.0	56.8	55.6	55.6
3 Farm equipments	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.0	43.0	43.0	44.4	42.4	43.8	43.2	43.8	44.6	43.2	44.4	44.5	44.5
4 Office equipments	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3
4 Railroad equipments	21.6	21.3	21.4	21.3	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.0	21.3	22.3	20.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	22.8	22.3	22.6	22.3	22.6
4 Amusement	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.8	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.3
5 Merchandise	49.0	48.5	48.7	48.7	48.1	48.2	48.5	48.1	48.2	49.5	48.5	48.8	48.2	48.5	49.3	48.7	49.2	48.8	49.1
3 Rubber and tires	25.3	25.0	25.3	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.3	26.6	24.0	24.7	24.3	24.7	25.0	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.3
2 Liquor	19.5	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.0	19.1	19.5	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.5
4 Standard Oils	19.1	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.5	19.4	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.7
4 Independent oils	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	40.2	39.2	39.5	39.6	39.6	40.4	39.2	39.7	39.5	39.7
8 Oils	60.1	59.6	59.7	59.2	58.9	58.9	58.2	57.6	57.7	60.4	57.6	57.8	57.0	57.1	58.1	57.4	57.9	58.5	58.3
10 Railroads	24.4	23.9	24.1	23.9	23.3	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.8	23.1	23.4	23.9	23.5	23.5
5 Air transports	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.9	16.9	17.6	17.3	17.5	18.2	17.6	17.9	18.0	18.0
8 Utilities	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.5	19.1	18.4	18.6	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.4	18.8	18.4	18.7

The Annalist Average of 74 Industrial Stocks

(Weighted average. To April 20, 1940, 72 stocks)

1940	1939	1938	1937
High.	Low.	Last.	High.
168.6	154.7	157.5	180.8
165.3	156.8	161.0	171.1
162.9	156.7	160.7	162.1
163.8	153.6	161.2	152.9
160.9	153.5	152.8	154.9
130.9	114.0	126.7	140.8
132.9	125.1	151.5	163.3
135.0	124.4	134.6	161.0
142.7	132.2	138.7	176.5
176.4	166.8	169.5	182.7
173.0	157.9	159.5	186.4
165.1	150.1	164.2	179.9

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

MONTHLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

1939.	25 Railroads	25 Industrial Stocks	50 Stocks
Sept.	27.86	18.76	123.20
Oct.	26.89	25.11	172.53
Nov.	25.97	23.67	173.79
December	24.35	23.02	178.86
1940.	High.	Low.	Last.
January	24.73	22.38	22.68
February	23.68	22.67	22.75
March	23.21	22.03	22.98
April	23.99	22.50	22.88
May	23.39	16.19	17.32
June	19.90	16.67	19.46
July	20.08	19.06	19.85
August	20.66	20.28	20.98
September	21.93	20.21	21.55
October	21.29	20.65	21.80
November	21.05	20.65	21.76
December	21.05	20.65	21.76
WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST	25 Railroads	25 Industrial Stocks	50 Stocks
Sept. 26	21.29	21.13	174.61
Sept. 27	21.06	20.80	173.71
Sept. 28	21.07	20.95	172.89
Sept. 29	21.21	21.03	171.25
Sept. 30	21.21	21.03	173.29
Oct. 1	21.58	21.31	172.57
Oct. 2	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 3	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 4	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 5	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 6	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 7	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 8	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 9	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 10	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 11	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 12	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 13	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 14	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 15	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 16	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 17	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 18	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 19	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 20	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 21	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 22	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 23	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 24	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 25	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 26	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 27	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 28	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 29	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 30	21.58	21.31	172.72
Oct. 31	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 1	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 2	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 3	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 4	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 5	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 6	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 7	21.58	21.31	172.72
Nov. 8	21.58	21.31	172.72

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(Thousands)

ASSETS	Combined Federal Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Sept. 25, 1940.	Sept. 18, 1940.	Sept. 27, 1939.
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	\$18,843,300	\$18,756,298	\$14,656,717	\$9,165,787	\$9,163,286	\$7,063,880
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	11,790	11,398	7,344	1,788	1,280	944
Other cash	347,534	344,387	339,046	96,390	90,414	88,924
Total reserves	\$19,202,624	\$19,112,083	\$15,003,107	\$9,262,965	\$9,274,960	\$7,153,728

Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	860	861	1,572	226	101	902
Other bills discounted	3,722	3,230	4,784	2,310	1,985	1,772
Total bills discounted	\$4,582	\$4,091	\$6,356	\$2,536	\$2,086	\$2,674

Bills bought in open market						
Industrial advances	8,664	8,612	11,644	1,783	1,778	2,042
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,318,600	1,318,600	1,315,942	403,662	403,662	388,301
Notes	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,245,497	341,334	341,334	376,981
Bills						73,359

Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed	\$2,433,600	\$2,433,600	\$2,803,809	\$744,996	\$744,996	\$848,641
Total bills and securities	2,446,846	2,446,303	2,822,357	749,315	748,860	853,571
Due from foreign banks	47	47	176	17	17	65
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	22,875	22,412	20,799	2,379	2,099	4,216
Uncollected items	694,970	851,710	646,638	161,373	201,889	154,978
Bank premises	41,294	41,310	42,140	9,768	9,768	8,929
Other assets	53,547	52,713	67,889	15,652	15,258	20,815

Total assets	\$22,462,203	\$22,526,578	\$18,603,106	\$10,201,469	\$10,253,771	\$8,196,302
LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$5,406,965	\$5,395,924	\$4,683,726	\$1,443,235	\$1,441,879	\$1,181,969
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	13,703,112	13,624,419	11,621,338	7,225,194	7,188,182	6,275,556
United States Treasurer—General account	792,532	790,361	551,890	277,478	294,474	99,853
Foreign	1,011,324	1,035,459	467,580	574,626	608,840	168,407
Other deposits	513,645	513,309	303,913	407,453	414,052	207,447

Total deposits	\$18,602,613	\$15,963,548	\$12,944,721	\$8,484,751	\$8,505,548	\$6,751,263
Deferred availability items	670,157	803,296	622,759	147,959	181,021	141,159
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	3,653	3,137	4,970	1,012	835	2,371
Total liabilities	\$22,101,408	\$22,165,906	\$18,256,176	\$10,076,957	\$10,129,283	\$8,076,752

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in	\$137,630	\$127,637	\$135,511	\$51,046	\$51,070	\$50,874
Surplus (Section 7)	151,720	151,720	149,152	53,326	53,326	52,463
Surplus (Section 13b)	26,839	26,839	27,264	7,109	7,109	7,467
Other capital accounts	44,806	44,477	35,003	13,031	12,983	8,756

Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$22,462,203	\$22,526,578	\$18,603,106	\$10,201,469	\$10,253,771	\$8,196,302
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	89.6%	89.5%	85.1%	93.3%	93.2%	90.2%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents						
Commitments to make industrial advances	8,078	8,007	10,517	733	737	1,932

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business Sept. 25, 1940

(Thousands)	Total	Total Bills	Total U. S. Govt. Secur.	In Circulat'n. Res. Account	Due Members
District.					
Boston	\$1,189,190	\$177,588	\$440,800	\$789,276	
New York	9,262,965	\$2,536	744,996	1,443,235	7,225,194
Philadelphia	989,636	291	193,007	373,972	651,750
Cleveland	1,273,278	205	249,572	497,576	867,496
Richmond	525,871	68	121,994	246,013	329,636
Atlanta	367,030	169	89,290	173,012	219,338
St. Louis	473,736	92	112,870	200,390	313,757
Minneapolis	291,783	127	71,727	149,090	159,333
Kansas City	45,495	75	115,198	193,878	272,406
Dallas	274,090	621	94,972	86,421	214,985
San Francisco	1,106,393	131	204,067	440,194	748,514

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)					
All Reporting	Chicago	New York City			
Sp. 25. 1940.	Sp. 18. 1940.	Sp. 25. 1940.	Sp. 25. 1940.	Sp. 25. 1940.	Sp. 25. 1940.
Business	4,575	4,578	425	434	380
Open market	255	296	316	22	22
Stock Market:					
Brokers	415	404	533	25	24
Other	462	462	510	59	59

Total	877	866	1,043	84	83
Real estate	1,223	1,222	1,180	18	18
Banks	35	45	35	..	27
Other	1,684	1,685	1,547	63	63

Total loans	8,689	8,692	8,350	612	620
INVESTMENTS					
Treasury bills	619	673	419	264	270
Treasury notes	2,056	2,091	1,237	162	158
U. S. bonds	6,528	6,541	5,881	702	704
Govt. guaranteed	2,576	2,583	2,232	124	143
Other securities	3,688	3,704	3,400	353	356

Total invest.	15,477	15,592	14,069	1,605	1,631
Total loans and investments	24,166	24,284	22,419	2,217	2,251
Reserve with F. R. Bk.	11,616	11,494	9,794	1,297	1,251
Cash in vault	508	502	486	42	41
Bals. with dom. bks.	3,248	3,294	3,018	261	273
Other assets, net	42	42	42	48	320
Demand deposits, adj.	21,060	20,884	18,333	1,577	1,963
Time deposits	5,332	5,355	5,231	506	506
Government deposits	5				

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, Sept. 28

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Fee-Schedule: Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Bond Transactions — New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 28

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represent 32d of a point.

TREASURY BONDS

	Sales	Net			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
104.24	102.10	103.8	43-41	March	11
105.17	108.8	104.8	41		102.12
106.30	107.16	108.8	47-43		108.11
110.1	107.12	108.8	45-43		108.14
109.30	107.11	108.8	45-43	reg	108.14
110.21	107.11	108.8	45-43		108.14
118.6	111.18	108.8	45-43		108.15
115	111.21	108.8	54-44	reg	108.12
107.26	106.20	108.8	47-43		108.16
122.13	108.18	108.8	45		108.23
115.9	111.16	108.8	56-46		108.23
111.22	108.8	108.8	48-46		108.23
122.13	108.23	108.8	49-46		108.23
122.4	111.24	108.8	47-47	reg	108.23
105.30	102.28	108.8	52-47	reg	105.16
109.19	105.24	108.8	51-48		105.19
108.31	105.13	108.8	51-48		105.19
104.24	101.13	108.8	50-48		104.24
113.10	109.14	108.8	52-49		112.24
107.2	103.24	108.8	53-49		108.13
107.3	103.24	108.8	54-51		108.13
108.30	104.16	108.8	54-51		108.11
111.30	107.20	108.8	55-51		111.12
104.23	101.7	108.8	53-51		104.8
103.29	102.2	108.8	56-54		102.39
106.16	104.20	108.8	56-55		102.08
108.28	105.7	108.8	56-55	reg	108.28
108.12	103.24	108.8	56-55		108.05
108.13	103.13	108.8	53-53		107.27
108.1	103.15	108.8	56-60		107.28

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

105.15	103.16	3s	47-42	1	103.25	103.25	103.25	.1
108.24	105.22	3s	64-44	3	108	107.27	108	.6

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

104.25	103.1	2s	44-42	15	103.18	103.15	103.18	.4
106.12	105.4	3s	52-44	16	107.19	107.11	107.14	
102.17	100.5	1s	47-45	6	102.17	102.8	102.8	.4

NEW YORK CITY BOND

97%	88%	3s	80	500%	97%	96%	96½	%
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CORPORATION BONDS

57%	27%	ABITI	B	5	53	**11	36	47%	454	46	-1
108%	100	Adams	Exp	41s	46	st.		2	107%	107%	+ 1%
87	65%	Alb & Sea	3s	46		35	82	80%	82	82	
60	55%	Albany	4s	54		1	54	52	52	52	
94%	58	Alleghany	cv 3s	49		21	94	94	94	94	
79%	58	Alleghany	cv 3s	50		202	75	74	77	77	
56%	204	Alleghany	cv 3s	51		1610	56	51	54	54	
107%	104%	Alegh Val	cv 42		4	104	104	104	104	104	
64%	45	Aleg & West	4s	98		2	62	62	62	62	
99%	88%	Allied Strs	41s	51		33	99	99	99	99	
104%	104%	Alleg & West	4s	50		108	108	108	108	108	
111	106%	Allie Chalm	cv 42		18	108	107	107	107	107	
68%	44	Am & F	cv 3s	50		174	50	49	49	49	
105%	100%	Am I G Chem	5s	49		97	103	103	103	103	
50%	91	Am Int	5s	49		7	98	98	98	98	
104%	105%	Am T & T	5s	43		73	105	105	105	105	
114%	104%	Am T & T	5s	66		42	108	108	108	108	
107	93%	Am T & T	5s	61		202	114	114	114	114	
107%	94%	Am T & T	5s	61		4	95	95	95	95	
107%	94%	Am W & E	7s	55		23	108%	108%	108%	108%	
107%	102	Arizona	cv 4s	50		12	104	104	104	104	
41	27%	Ang C Nitra	deb	67		9	32	31	31	31	
50	32%	Ang Arbor	cv 45		14	43	42	42	42	42	
99%	97%	Ang A	cv B & T	5s	64		9	104	104	104	
104%	104%	Ang A	cv B & T	5s	64		30	104%	104%	104%	
104%	104%	Ang A	cv B & T	5s	65		102	104%	104%	104%	
107%	104%	Ang A	cv B & T	5s	65		72	104	104	104	
89	76%	Ang Chalm	cv 42		18	108	107	107	107	107	
68%	44	Am & F	cv 3s	50		174	50	49	49	49	
105%	100%	Am I G Chem	5s	49		97	103	103	103	103	
50%	91	Am Int	5s	49		7	98	98	98	98	
104%	105%	Am T & T	5s	43		73	105	105	105	105	
114%	104%	Am T & T	5s	66		42	108	108	108	108	
107	93%	Am T & T	5s	61		202	114	114	114	114	
107%	94%	Am T & T	5s	61		4	95	95	95	95	
107%	94%	Ang C Nitra	deb	67		23	108%	108%	108%	108%	
107%	102	Arizona	cv 4s	50		21	32	31	31	31	
41	27%	Ang C Nitra	deb	67		7	31	30	31	31	
34%	23%	Ang D & Aa	cv 4s	48		21	31	30	31	31	
34%	23%	Ang D & Aa	cv 4s	48		7	31	30	31	31	
75%	62%	Ang G & W	cv 5s	59		6	73	72	72	72	
107%	102%	Ang L & W	cv 3s	53		5	106	105	105	105	
70%	55%	B & B	cv 4s	45		20	66	66	66	66	
35%	22%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		35	86	86	86	86	
18%	15%	B & B	cv 4s	45		16	85	85	85	85	
18%											

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1940 Range.										1940 Range.										1940 Range.										
High.		Low.		Sales		Net		High.		Sales		Net		High.		Low.		Sales		Net		High.		Low.		Sales		Net		
in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg.		in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg.		in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg.		
104% 95% Mont Power 3 1/2% 66	75	103 1/2	102 1/4	103	+ 1/4					226	214	Pub Svc E & G 8s 2037	1	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2					106% 101 YOUNGST S & T 4s 61	64	106	105	105 1/2	— 1/2				
86 62% Montreal Tr 5s 55	1	65	65	65	+ 3					110% 106 Pub Svc No III 3 1/2% 68	21	110 1/2	109 1/2	110						109% 101 1/2 Young S & T cv 4s 48	333	104 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	— 1					
56% 44% Montreal Tr 5s 55 A.	2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2					105 105% Mont Power 3 1/2% 68	6	104 1/2	104	104 1/2																	
31% 34% Mor & Essex 4 1/2% 55	67	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2																										
47% 34% Mor & Essex 3 1/2% 2000	105	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1																									
109% 104 1/2 Mount St T & T 3 1/2% 68	3	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	+ 1/2																									
70% 64% NASH C & ST L 4s 78	22	67	66 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1					75% 60% READING 4 1/2% 97 A.	102	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	— 1/2															
106% 103% Natl Dairy 3 1/2% 51	65	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2					61 1/2% Rdg Jev Cen 51	11	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	— 1/2																
1 Natl Distill 3 1/2% 49	20	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2					66 1/2% Republic Steel 4 1/2% 50	50	61 1/2	58	58	+ 5																
105% 100% Natl Ry Mexico 4 1/2% 57 and asd.	6	1	1	1					104% 50% Republic Steel 4 1/2% 50	9	100	98 1/2	100	+ 1/2																
31% 34% Natl Supply 4 1/2% 54	12	105	104 1/2	104 1/2					101% 50% Republic Steel 4 1/2% 54	43	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
128% 122% New Eng T & T 5s 52	5	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2					102% 92% Republic Steel 4 1/2% 56	70	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2																	
109% 105% N J Pow & L 4 1/2% 60	15	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2				103% 92% Reverse Cop & B 4 1/2% 56	16	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2																	
78% 64% N G Gt Nor 5s 53	3	115 1/2	70	70	— 1				104% 100% Rio G W West 4 1/2% 39	10	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2																	
105% 102% N G Gt Pow & S 52 A	19	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2					110% 100% Rio G W West 4 1/2% 39	11	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2																	
108% 101% N G Gt Pow & S 52 B	12	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	3	110	108 1/2	110	+ 1/2																
105% 102% N G Gt Pow & S 52 C	55	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	6	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
71% 55% N G Gt Pow & S 52 D	55	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	7	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
40 27 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54	33	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	8	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
33 21 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 A	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	9	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
30 21 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 B	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	10	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
39% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 C	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	11	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 D	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	12	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 E	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	13	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 F	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	14	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 G	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	15	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 H	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	16	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 I	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	17	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 J	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	18	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 K	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	19	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 L	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	20	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 M	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	21	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 N	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	22	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 O	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	23	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 P	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	24	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 Q	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	25	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 R	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	26	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 S	29	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					112 1/2% St J & G I 4s 47	27	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2																	
37% 23 N G Gt Tex & M 5 1/2% 54 T																														

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1940 Range.	Sales				Net				1940 Range.	Sales				Net				1940 Range.	Sales				Net			
High. Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
20 12% Rhine-Westph Gs 52	↑ 3	181	176	184	+ 3	23	12%	Sao Paulo St 8s 36	↑ 9	21%	20%	+ 1%	99%	89	UJIGAWA EL P 7s 45	2	90	87	+ 5	31	17%	77	74	75	+ 1%	1
17% 13% Rhine-Westph Gs 53	↑ 7	177	172	174	+ 1%	13%	4%	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	↑ 19	12%	12%	- 1%	27%	31	Un Sd Wks 6 1/2s 47 A	3	27%	27%	+ 4%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
21 12% Rhine-Westph Gs 55	↑ 7	21	17	21	+ 5	40%	20%	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	↑ 50	32%	31%	- 1%	31	43	Urar a 33% 4s 41/2s 79	31	40%	40%	- 1%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%	118%
10% 4% Rio de Jan 6 1/2s 53	↑ 8	75	74	75	+ 1%	11%	4%	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	↑ 2	16%	16%	- 1%	52%	32	Urar a 33% 4s 41/2s 78	6	38	37	- 1%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
10% 4% Rio de Jan 6 1/2s 53	↑ 44	67	64	69	+ 5	16%	5%	Sao Paulo St 6s 48	↑ 2	16%	16%	+ 5%	51%	31	Urar a 33% 4s 41/2s 78	9	40	39	- 1%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
7% Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	↑ 11	10	10	10	+ 1%	15%	2%	Sao Paulo St 6s 32	↑ 11	10%	9%	- 1%	56%	31	Urar a 33% 4s 41/2s 78	9	94	94	- 1%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
7% Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	↑ 2	2	10	10	+ 1%	15%	2%	Sao Paulo St 6s 22	↑ 11	10%	9%	- 1%	56%	31	Urar a 33% 4s 41/2s 78	28	56	50	- 14	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%
12 5% Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	↑ 1	10	10	10	+ 1%	67	50	Shinetsu E 6 1/2s 48	↑ 2	51	51	+ 1	55	26	Sierte Cts 8s 62	17	51	51	+ 1	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
12% 5% Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	↑ 17	34	32	32	+ 2	87	40%	Sierte Cts 8s 52	↑ 2	51	51	+ 1	42	61	Sierte Cts 8s 52	4	52	51	+ 1	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
61 27% Romania Inst 7s 59	↑ 1	71	71	71	+ 1%	63	50	TAIWAN EL P 5 1/2s 71	↑ 15	55	50	- 5%	62%	21	Tokyo City 5 1/2s 61	18	55	50	- 5%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
12% 7% Romania Inst 7s 59	↑ 1	71	71	71	+ 1%	63	50	Tokyo City 5 1/2s 61	↑ 7	27	26	- 1%	62%	21	Tokyo City 5 1/2s 52	7	27	26	- 1%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
22 22% SAARBR'CK 6s 63	↑ 1	22	22	22	+ 2%	62%	50	Tokyo City 5 1/2s 52	↑ 7	27	26	- 1%	62%	21	YOKOHAMA 6s 61	48	58	52	- 5%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
80 53% Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	18	60%	59%	59%	- 1%	41	30	YOKOHAMA 6s 61	148	55%	49%	- 6%	60%	49%	YOKOHAMA 6s 61	148	55%	49%	- 6%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%
14% 6% Sao Paulo St 8s 50	15	13%	13%	13%	- 1%	60%	49%	YOKOHAMA 6s 61	148	55%	49%	- 6%	60%	49%	YOKOHAMA 6s 61	148	55%	49%	- 6%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%

x in Ex interest, ct. Certificates. \$ Selling flat on account of default. \$ Selling flat for reasons other than default. \$ Matured bonds; negotiability impaired pending investigation. \$ In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. \$ Delisting pending.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Sept. 28

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1940 Stock and Dividend in Dollars.

High. Low. Net. Sales.

22% 13% ACME WIRE (.85e). 20 19 19 + 1/4 250

61 4% Almaraw (14s). 6 54 54 + 1/4 2,000

14% 10% Air Assoc (.2e). 115 114 114 + 1/4 300

3% 1% Air Inv war. 25 24 24 + 1/4 500

78% 58% Air Prod (3e). 76 76 76 + 1/4 25

100% 90% Alum Pow 6 1/2s 7 (7). 105% 103 103 + 1/4 130

100% 90% Alum Pow 6 1/2s 7 (7). 105% 103 103 + 1/4 130

100% 90% Alliance Inv. 15% 14% 14% + 1/4 2,000

15% 8% Allied Prod (1). 155 156 156 + 1/4 1,850

12% 12% Alum Co Am (3e). 165 165 165 + 1/4 1,850

118% 108% Alum Ltd (4 1/2e). 116 115 115 + 1/4 1,850

110% 105% Am Boat (1). 84 80 80 + 1/4 250

4% 3% Am Capital B. 41 40 40 + 1/4 140

3% 2% Am Centrifugal. 27 26 26 + 1/4 200

35% 25% Am C PALA (3h). 304 303 303 + 1/4 600

1% 1% Am Cit P&L. 35 35 35 + 1/4 300

36% 31% Am Cyaa (A). 35 35 35 + 1/4 100

39% 26% Am Cyaa B (.60). 37% 36 36 + 1/4 7,300

19% 16% Am Exp 6 1/2s (20e). 115 114 114 + 1/4 1,000

14% 9% Am Gas & Elec (1.60). 32% 32 32 + 1/4 4,322

12% 10% Am Gas & Elec pf (4%). 112% 111% 111% + 1/4 250

4% 2% Am Gen. 3 2% 2% + 1/4 300

31% 22% Am Gen & Elec (1.60). 25 24 24 + 1/4 2,000

12% 10% Am Gen & Elec pf (4%). 112% 111% 111% + 1/4 2,000

1% 1% Am Gen & Elec pf (2%). 27 26 26 + 1/4 500

34% 26% Am Gen 52% pf (2%). 27 26 26 + 1/4 500

11% 11% Am Hard Rub. 15 15 15 + 1/4 800

18% 13% Am Lam Metal (80s). 15% 14% 14% + 1/4 400

20% 15% Am L & T (1.20). 15 14 14 + 1/4 500

2% 1% Am Maracalbo. 28 28 28 + 1/4 1,700

23% 23% Am Meter (24e). 29 29 29 + 1/4 1,700

10% 10% Am Republies. 54 54 54 + 1/4 400

6% 3% Am Seal-Kap (24e). 54 54 54 + 1/4 3,000

1% 1% Am Superpower. 3 2% 2% + 1/4 1,000

75% 48% Avery & Sons pf (1%). 73% 72% 72% + 1/4 600

14% 14% Avery & Sons war. 18 18 18 + 1/4 500

18% 14% Avery & Sons pf (1%). 16% 16% 16% + 1/4 2,000

1% 1% Avery & Sons war. 2% 2% + 1/4 4,000

2% 2% Aviation & Trans. 38 38 38 + 1/4 40

53% 34% Aviation Fiber A. 3% 3% 3% + 1/4 100

3% 3% Ayrshire P. Coll. 3% 3% 3% + 1/4 100

20% 18% BACCOCK & WIL (1e). 29% 28% 28% + 1/4 3,000

27% 18% Baldwin Loco pf (2.10). 27% 26% 26% + 1/4 1,700

4% 4% Baldwin Loco war. 6% 6% 6% + 1/4 6,800

7% 4% Baldwin Rubber (2/2). 6% 6% 6% + 1/4 300

19% 14% Bardswood Dls. 1% 1% 1% + 1/4 12,200

7% 4% Bartsom & Steel. 1% 1% 1% + 1/4 100

7% 4% Basic D'mts (.5e). 6% 6% 6% + 1/4 100

16% 9% Bath Iron Works (3e). 15% 14% 14% + 1/4 4,400

8% 5% Beech Airc. 5% 5% 5% + 1/4 1,800

63% 34% Bectel Airc. 19% 17% 17% + 1/4 3,600

13% 12% Bell Airc. 10% 10% 10% + 1/4 150

8% 3% Bell Tel Can (8). 108% 106% 106% + 1/4 2,000

8% 3% Bellanca Airc. 4% 3% 3% + 1/4 1,000

4% 3% Bellanca Gas (1.20). 4% 3% 3% + 1/4 500

4% 3% Berk & Goss Farm w. 7% 6% 6% + 1/4 300

4% 4% Birds S Fdy (.5e). 7% 6% 6% + 1/4 4,900

22% 12% Bliss (E. W.). 15% 14% 14% + 1/4 2,000

1% 1% Blue Ridge. 3% 3% 3% + 1/4 800

31% 34% Blumenthal (S). 8% 7% 7% + 1/4 1,000

2% 1% Bohne (H. C.). 2% 2% 2% + 1/4 100

48% 28% Bone Scrym (2e). 30% 36% 36% + 1/4 1,750

2% 2% Brax Tr L & P. 3% 3% 3% + 1/4 1,500

7% 3% Brecas Corp (.5e). 5% 5% 5% + 1/4 900

17% 5% Brewster Aero. 10% 9% 9% + 1/4 5,700

31% 34% Bridgeport Mach. 1% 1% 1% + 1/4 1,000

4% 1% Brill A. 3% 3% 3% + 1/4 700

1% 1% Brill B. 30% 36% 36% + 1/4 1,750

20% 10% Brill B. 30% 36% 36% + 1/4 1,750

14% 10% Brillo Mig (.80). 11% 11% 11% + 1/4 100

19% 10% Brit-Am OH (1). 13% 12% 12% + 1/4 200

36% 15% Brown Co pf. 20% 19% 19% + 1/4 800

5% 1% Brown F & W A (65). 2% 2% 2% + 1/4 100

14% 14% Brown & Dist. 2% 2% 2% + 1/4 100

4% 1% Brown & Hubbell. 2% 2% 2% + 1/4 600

14% 14% Bruce (E. L.). 8% 7% 7% + 1/4 2,000

43% 22% Buckeye P. L. (3e). 38 38 38 + 1/4 50

22% 16% But N & E P pf (1.60). 20% 20% 20% + 1/4 1,000

90% 90% But N & E P pf (1.60). 100% 100% 100% + 1/4 50

14% 9% Bunker Hill & S (%e). 13% 12% 12% + 1/4 3,600

14% 9% Bunker Hill & S (%e). 1% 1% 1% + 1/4 400

1% 1% Bury Biscuit

Thursday, October 3, 1940

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Transactions												Sales in 1000s.														
1940 Range.												1940 Range.														
Stock and Dividend												Stock and Dividend														
in Dollars.												in Dollars.														
High.	Low.	Stock.	Div.	Net	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Stock.	Div.	Net	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.			
Range 1940	High.	Low.	Stock.	Div.	Net	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Stock.	Div.	Net	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.		
31. 11. Nat Brew. (2).	20	15	20	3	70	20%	16%	18%	+ 1%	70	18%	18%	18%	2,100	107. 104. DEL EL PW 51% 50	12	106%	106%	106%	0%	100	102. 88. 84. 85. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
17% 11. Nat City Lin. (4%).	16	15	15	1%	500	14%	15%	14%	+ 1%	100	41% 41%	41%	41%	1,100	110. 105. G&F 4% 56 A	86	111% 111% 111% 111%	111% 111% 111% 111%	111% 111% 111% 111%	0%	175	112. 88. 84. 85. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
47% 35. Nat Cont. (70%).	111	11	11	11	3,300	43%	43%	43%	+ 1%	100	100% 100%	100%	100%	110%	107. 105. G&F 4% 56 A	112	102% 102% 102% 102%	102% 102% 102% 102%	102% 102% 102% 102%	0%	2,300	106. 87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
15% 74. Nat Fuel G (1) xd.	27	24	24	—	300	11%	11%	11%	+ 1%	300	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	106	100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100%	100% 100% 100% 100%	0%	600	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
15% 51. Nat Mfr. & Strs.	94	92	92	92	1,050	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	300	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	87	97% 97% 97% 97%	97% 97% 97% 97%	97% 97% 97% 97%	0%	400	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
97% 76. Nat P & L pf (1) xd.	47	45	45	—	400	30%	30%	30%	+ 1%	400	12% 12%	12%	12%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	122	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	250	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
54% 34. Nat Rub. Mch.	32	30	30	—	500	14%	14%	14%	+ 1%	500	3% 3%	3%	3%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	104	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
11% 24. Nat Svc. C (2) xd.	71	70	70	—	500	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	500	33% 33%	33%	33%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
12% 7. Nat Trans. (4%).	104	10	10	—	2,100	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	2,100	1% 1%	1%	1%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
8 3. Nat Tun. & Min.	2	1%	1%	—	200	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	200	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
1 1. Nat Nelson (H).	4	4	4	—	300	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	300	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	300	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
1 1. Nat Nestle-Le Mur A.	64	63	64	—	500	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	500	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	500	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
76% 110. Nat New Eng T & (4%).	118	117	118	—	100	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	100	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	100	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
84% 11. Nat New H Ch.	14	13	14	—	600	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	600	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	600	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
15% 49. Nat New Idea Inc. (60).	14	14	14	—	2,300	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	2,300	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	2,300	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
11% 7. Nat J Zinc (2e).	14	13	14	—	200	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	200	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
1% 3. Nat Mex & Ariz Ld.	14	13	14	—	250	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	250	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	250	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
28% 21. Nat N Y & Hon Ros (2) e.	125	120	125	125	1,800	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,800	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,800	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
32% 2. Nat N Y Auction (1e).	7	7	7	—	100	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	100	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	100	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
9% 7. Nat N Y Merch. (60).	104	104	104	104	1,050	10%	10%	10%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
10% 98. Nat P & L pf (6).	18	18	18	—	500	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	500	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	500	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
23% 11. Nat P & L pf (5% 5%).	107	107	107	107	1,000	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,000	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,000	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
8% 95. Nat P & L pf (5% 5%).	107	107	107	107	1,000	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,000	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,000	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
15% 15. Nat Nat Trans. (10%).	107	107	107	107	1,000	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,000	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,000	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 39. Nat Nat Gas pf (3).	107	107	107	107	1,000	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,000	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,000	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
34% 34. Nat Overseas Svc.	1	1%	1%	—	100	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	100	9% 9%	9%	9%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	100	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
31. 11. Nat OGDE Brass E (1%).	212	20	21	21	2,200	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	2,200	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	2,200	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
24% 27. Nat OHIO opt. war.	60	55	60	60	1,000	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,000	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,000	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
10% 105. Nat OHIO opt. war.	107	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	0%	1,050	87. 82. 83. + 1%	100	100	100	0%
50% 55. Nat OHIO opt. war.	105	104	105	105	1,050	1%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,050	10% 10%	10%	10%	100	104. 103. G&F 4% 56 A	105	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%	103% 103% 103% 103%</							

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

1940 Range.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				Net	1940 Range.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				Net	1940 Range.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.				Net	
High. Low.						High. Low.						High. Low.						
10% 4 WALDORF-AST 5s 54.....	7	11	416	414	414	20	7% GER. C MUN 7s 47.....	8	20	15	20 + 5	21	18	Ruhr Gas 6 1/2s 53 A.....	1	21	21	+ 1/2
109% 107% Wash Wat F 3% 61.....	11	15	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	17 1/2	7% Ger. C Man 6s 47.....	5	18	15	16 + 1	18	18	Russian 6 1/2s 1919.....	1	3	3	% + 1/2
60% 44% West Natl Up 6s 44.....	15	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	18	Guad. & Wes R 6s 58.....	1	31	31	31 - 54	38	18	SANTIAGO CHILE 7s 49.....	1	11	11	- 4
107% 102% Wash F & 6s A.....	15	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	20	HANOVER ST 6 1/2s 49.....	1	20	20	20 + 7	47	27	Stimnes 4s 40 2d st.....	1	44	42 1/2	- 2%
90% 94 YORK RYS 5s 47 st.....	6	99 1/2	99	99	99 + 3%	20 1/2	Hanover City 7s 39.....	18	26 1/2	20	20 1/2 + 1/2	38	18	Stimnes 4s 40 2d st.....	10	34	32	- 2%
FOREIGN BONDS																		
20 12 BADEN C MUN 7s 51.....	10	20	20	20	20 + 7%	52 29	ISARCO HYD EL 7s 52.....	3	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2 - 1%	45 1/2 24	UNIT EL SVC 7s 58.....	8	25 1/2	27	28 - 1/2	
26% 20 Bogota M Br 7s 47 M.....	2	20	20	20	20	65 50	NIPPON E P 6 1/2s 53.....	13	56	50	50 - 7	29 16	Unit Ind 6 1/2s 41.....	5	29	29	+ 1	
15 7% CAUCA VAL 7s 48.....	4	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2 + 1/2	10 16% 24	PARANA BRAZ 7s 58 x in.....	10	13	13	13 + 1/2	41 20	**Matured bonds: negotiability impaired pending investigation.					
20 12% Cred Brk Ger 6s 52 A.....	1	20	20	20	20 + 7%	21 13	Pied Hy-El 6 1/2s 60 A.....	41	29	28 1/2	28 1/2 + 1/2	41 20	Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies. Bonds so marked are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; all others are dealt in on an unlisted trading basis, or Under rule. ww Without warrants. xw Without warrants. war Warrants.					
49 16 DANISH CON 5s 53.....	2	23	22	22	- 1	10 16% 24	Pomerania El 6s 53.....	10	21	21	21 + 8	41 20						
46% 16 Den Mg Brk 6s 72 IX.....	1	33	33	33	- 2	10% 5	RIO DE JAN 6 1/2s 59.....	2	7	7	7 + 1/2	41 20						
47% 23 ERCOLE M EL 6 1/2s 53 A.....	1	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2														

Abstracts

Continued from Page 428

1929 to 1938, as extended by retail establishments and cash-lending institutions. An all-time high record in consumer debt was reached in 1937, when average outstandings totaled \$2,641,300,000, credit granted was \$3,666,800,000 and repayments, \$3,392,400,000. The low point occurred in 1932, when credit granted stood at \$1,363,500,000. The slow rate at which debts were repaid during that year caused average outstandings to reach their low point of \$1,052,500,000 one year later. Fluctuations during this period were wide, and between 1929 and 1932 credit granted decreased 68 per cent, but between 1932 and 1937 it increased 169 per cent. In spite of the increase, the volume in 1937 was below the peak of 1929.

The key reasons for wide cyclical swings in retail installment credit are that the consumer installment market tends to center about high-priced durable goods, not likely to be purchased during depression, and grantors of deferred payments risks do not make loans to individuals whose qualifications are not acceptable. Automobile purchases were the most important single source of retail installment credit, and showed the greatest fluctuations. On the other hand, department store credit fluctuations were much less marked.

The duration of this type of indebtedness varies from twelve to twenty-six months and was generally longest for the furniture group. A tendency toward longer collection periods was likewise noted. Charts indicate the fact that in years of business advance, "installment credit granted consistently exceeded repayments of installment debt," and in years of business contraction a "drain on consumer purchasing power was created."

* * *

Measurement of Production, by Woodie Thomas and Maxwell R. Conklin (Federal Reserve Bulletin, September, 1940). Measures of production are important for the analysis of economic and social problems and "help to provide the basis for business decisions and for government policies." Measurement by index numbers was attempted less than twenty years ago. In recent years measures of production show considerable progress. The new Federal Reserve index is designed to be more accurate and more sensitive to changes, old series have been revised, and new series added. The base used is 1935-39. In computing weights for series within the group, products are in many instances assigned weights which represent their own values, plus values of the industry of which they are a part, and for other products within the group of related industries.

Production indexes have been compiled "by combining into a composite figure data that measure changes in the output of various commodities." All goods and services are not included. The index has been limited to manufactures and minerals. Because manufactures and minerals account for a large part of the variations in total economic activity and affect and reflect other activities, they are

of special significance. They are particularly important from the standpoint of the analysis of short-term movements.

Agriculture has not been included because it is to a large extent annual and can hardly be measured on a monthly basis. Construction, because it is subject to long-term swings, is also not included. Other omissions are made necessary by incomplete data and problems of weighting.

to identify. First, retailers' profits will be substantially lower, with a consequent saving to consumers. Second, the distillers—who never reduced prices in retail wars and consequently only lost when retail prices were restored and sales declined—will benefit considerably as consumers buy more liquor and probably step into the better grades as well. The second reason perhaps accounts for the recent rise in distilling stocks.

Liquor Price Fixing

Continued from Page 430

New York may have nation-wide implications. Forty-two States now have price-fixing laws, many of them similar to the Feld-Crawford act. Now that consumers have discovered that price-fixing does not always work in their favor—something the legislators never admitted—there may be a wholesale clamor for revisions in price-fixing laws. It is noteworthy that price-fixing in some fields has already broken down completely, although it hasn't received the publicity of the liquor crack-up. In radios, for instance, price-fixing is all but dead because no one can enforce the law in countless thousands of small "radio" shops all over the country. Price-fixed refrigerators sell at price-fixed levels, but there is so much chiseling in trade-in allowances that the essence of the law is lost.

TABLE I. WHISKEY SINCE REPEAL

(Thousands of gallons)

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Consumption.	Stocks.	Year-end
1933.....	*15,165	747	22,887	25,880	
1934.....	107,901	5,624	32,887	91,630	
1935.....	184,865	5,847	73,064	207,114	
1936.....	245,478	12,375	98,958	374,467	
1937.....	155,674	14,364	103,634	452,399	
1938.....	94,967	10,320	96,519	466,809	
1939.....	87,241	9,857	106,135	465,018	
<i>Intermediate figures:</i>					
1939.....	153,811	*3,943	*45,206	147,149	
1940.....	166,036	4,757	*53,550	149,189	
<i>Six months. *Seven months. **Four months.</i>					
<i>Sources: U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Department of Commerce.</i>					

Several of the large Manhattan department stores, which have fought price-fixing uphill and downdale for five years, last week privately admitted that, to them, the collapse of liquor price-fixing in New York (with its strong retail associations to enforce the law) is the beginning of the end of all price-fixing.

The more immediate effects are easier

Arbitraging Bonds

Continued from Page 431

example, some of the prices used are over-the-counter quotations.

Evidently, then, arbitraging has appeal to the institution as well as to the small individual investor who may wish to arbitrage no more than one or two bonds. The advantage, however, lies with the small individual, since through his small transactions he is able to trade his bonds without influencing the spread a great deal. The manoeuvres of an institution not only are unwieldy but occasionally enticing arbitrages are missed because the institution is restricted by law to dealing in upper grade securities. Thus, savings banks and trusts are confined to buying top quality bonds, while national banks cannot buy bonds below the B1+ rating. Occasionally a bank has an opportunity for a profitable arbitrage in a bond which has been held for some time, but on which ratings have been lowered in the interim, thus obviating purchase of any more under the reduced rating.

Other Opportunities

One interesting sidelight relates to the fact that an unusual spread may present opportunities of a different type than arbitraging. For example, on the development of an exceptionally wide differential, the lower priced bond may be bought as a straight purchase for potential appreciation on the principle that a closing-up of the gap is inevitable. Points h and j on the chart represent junctures at which such manoeuvres might have been attempted. Obviously, however, this must take into consideration the general trend of the market, for price differentials could be closed or widened rapidly even

Table II Operations of Leading Distillers

(Thousands of dollars)

DISTILLERS-CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS*

Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	Years.	Net Sales.	Net Income.	Common Stock.	
1929.....	\$2,288	558	498	15	1936.....	\$60,586	\$4,209	34%
1933.....	4,885	258	498	1937.....	7,444	29	10%	
1934.....	8,920	941	26%	1938.....	8,157	7,314	23%	
1935.....	55,063	8,792	38%	1939.....	84,788	6,566	20%	

HIRAM WALKER GOODERHAM & WORTS

1929.....	3,783	95%	65	1936.....	54,729	4,796	49%
1933.....	339	68	4	1937.....	63,970	6,463	51%
1934.....	3,026	57%	21	1938.....	67,201	6,285	54%
1935.....	3,486	34%	23	1939.....	68,326	5,296	50%

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS

1929.....	5,410	609	194	1936.....	67,669	7,753	33%
1933.....	15,590	6,087	41%	1937.....	61,939	7,562	38%
1934.....	50,057	11,135	31%	1938.....	63,901	7,851	30%
1935.....	52,596	7,009	34%	1939.....	59,171	7,007	28%

SCHENLEY DISTILLERS

1929.....	Inc. July 11, 1933	47	22	1936.....	82,220	8,228	55%
1933.....	10,913	3,522	47	1937.....	83,899	7,321	51%
1934.....	40,275	6,971	38%	1938.....	70,205	4,050	27%
1935.....	63,046	8,035	56%	1939.....	73,888	4,129	17%

*Years end July 31. **Years end Aug. 31. Note: Schenley is now No. 1 liquor concern, having acquired Oldstyle Distillers (\$13,000,000 sales) this year.

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
21	18	Ruhr Gas 6 1/2s 53 A.....	1	21
18	14	Russian 6 1/2s 1919.....	1	3
17 1/2	11	SANTIAGO CHILE 7s 49.....	1	11
17 1/2	11	Stimnes 4s 40 2d st.....	1	44
38	18	Stimnes 4s 40 2d st.....	10	34
46	21 1/2	TERNI ELEC 6 1/2s 53.....	22	30 1/2
45 1/2	24	UNIT EL SVC 7s 58.....	8	25 1/2
45 1/2	24	UNIT IND 6 1/2s 41.....	5	29

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Sept. 28

TEL. BANCAY 7-4300			TWX CALL NY-1-579		
DEAN WITTER & Co.					
14 WALL STREET			NEW YORK		
MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE - SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES					
SAN FRANCISCO	PORTLAND	HONOLULU	SEATTLE	LOS ANGELES	

San Francisco Stock Exchange

STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

2,050 Aircraft. Ac. 2.40 2.35 2.40

165 Alask. Jig. 4% 4% 4%

238 AngloCNBk. 7% 7% 7%

510 Assoc. InFd. 4% 4% 4%

522 AtlassImpDE. 6% 5% 5%

1,455 Byron Jack 12% 12% 12%

1,052 CalabamSug. 12% 12% 12%

150 Calaveras C. 2.10 2.10 2.10

311 Cal Pkg. Cpt. 17% 17% 17%

22 CalPkgCpt. 51 51 51

1,000 Carr. HGMG. 20 20 20

500 C Eureka M. 3/4 3/4 3/4

95 CoastCgt. E.

1st pf. 100 99% 100

200 ColumbiaBk. 20 20 20

560 ComCo. 22% 22% 22%

200 ConCopperM. 6% 6% 6%

1,647 CntrZel. Cpt. 16% 15% 15%

180 CrnZel. Cpt. 87% 86% 86%

200 DifGorCpt. 7 6% 6%

100 Doernb. Mfg. 3 3 3

460 Dow. Ch. rts. 3% 3% 3%

150 El DoradoW. 3% 3% 3%

65 E C pf(w) 41% 41% 41%

200 Emsco&E. 9 9 9

22 FidGorCpt. 4% 4% 4%

61 Foster E. & H. 1.15 1.15 1.15

36 Foster & H. Cpt. 17 17 17

100 G Met CCAP. 7 7 7

1,823 GenMtr. Cpt. 38% 38% 38%

313 GPainCpt. 31 31 31

200 GoldmCbr. 5% 5% 5%

791 Golden. Sltd. 9 9 9

312 Goldm. Sltd. 10% 10% 10%

180 Hon. Dev. 51 50 50

105 Home F&M. 41 41 41

470 HonoluOpCo. 13 13 13

795 LangenUba. 15 14% 14%

220 LangenUba. 5% 5% 5%

320 LangenUbp. 40% 40% 40%

670 Leslie Salt. 40% 39% 40%

588 LeTRGm. 30% 29% 29%

360 MagnaCo. 75 70 75

690 MagnaCo. 8 7% 8

607 MarchCalCh. 15% 15% 15%

315 Meier&Fr. 11% 11% 11%

2,927 Menasco. M. 2.75 2.50 2.50

925 Natomas. 9 8% 8%

30 N. Am. M. 17% 17% 17%

120 N. Am. O. 17% 17% 17%

200 N. Am. P. 26% 26% 26%

200 Pacific Can. 13% 13% 13%

995 Pac. C. Agg. 1.35 1.30 1.30

1,054 Pac. G&E. 29% 29% 29%

1,477 PG&E&Gip. 33% 32% 32%

651 Pac. G&E. 5% 5% 5%

1 pf. 30% 30% 30%

613 Pac. Gas&E. 17% 17% 18%

10 Pac. T&E. 12% 12% 12%

1,359 Paraf. Cpt. 37% 37% 37%

20 Paraf. Cpt. 100 100 100

120 Philip. LDT. 39% 39% 39%

130 Puget SP&T. 17% 17% 17%

165 REAR. Ld. 2.60 2.60 2.60

165 REARLdfp. 14% 14% 14%

200 Raycler. 17% 16% 16%

165 Reamer. 10% 10% 10%

425 Repub. Pet. 1.85 1.85 1.85

36 Rheem. Mfg. 14% 14% 14%

623 Richd OpCo. 8% 8% 8%

1,703 Ryan. Aero. 5% 4% 4%

182 SchlesBf. 1.50 1.50 1.50

200 SchlesBf. 25% 24% 24%

227 Schmeid. 25% 24% 24%

200 SoundCntr. 100 100 100

510 SoCalGp. 34 34 34

500 So Pacific. 9% 8% 8%

1,000 S. Pac. 45% 45% 45%

41,000 S. Pac. 45% 45% 45%

500 So Pacific. 8% 8% 8%

500 So Pacific. 8% 8%

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Monday.

Industrial Stocks

Key.	Bid	Offer
Alabama Mills	1%	24
American Arch	29 1/2	33
American Bemberg A.	16 1/2	18
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf		
1st Series	12	12 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	12	12 1/2
Am Dist 5% cum pf	3	4
Amer Enka	48 1/2	50 4/8
Amer Hardware	22 1/2	23 1/2
American Maize	16	19
American Mfg 5% cum pf	70	75 1/2
Arden Farms Co vtc	24	25 1/2
Arden Farms Co \$3 conv part pf	35	37
Argo Oil	37 1/2	41 1/4
Arlington Mills	25 1/2	28

Key.	Bid	Offer
Giddings & Lewis Mch Tool	29	30 1/2
Good Humor	3	4 1/2
Graton & Knight	31 1/2	51 1/2
Graton & Knight 7% pf.	48	52
Great Lakes S S	42	44 1/2
Great Northern Paper	32	42
Harrington Steel	13 1/2	14 1/2
Hessell Consol. Pub pf.	51	51 1/2
Interstate Bak	14	2
Interstate Bak pf.	23 1/2	25 1/2
Jonas & Naumburg	12	21 1/2
King Seeley	8	9
Landers, Frary & Clark	24 1/2	26 1/2
Lorenzen Portland Cem't	18	18
Long Bell Lumb conv pf.	60	60
Mallor (P R) & Co.	13	14 1/2
Merck & Co.	52 1/2	54 1/2
Merck & Co 6% pf.	115	115
Muskegon Piston Ring	13 1/2	14 1/2
National Casket	10 1/2	14 1/2
National Casket pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2
National Distillers Type	42	42
Nati P & T Type 5% pf.	21	24 1/2
New Britain Machine	41 1/2	43 1/2
Nunn Bush Shoe	10	11
Nunn Bush Sh \$5 pf wv	90	95
Ohio Match	9 1/2	11
Pan American Match	13 1/2	15
Pepsi-Cola Co.	208	218
Perrin & Rowe	14	15 1/2
Petro. Heat & Power	18	20
Pilgrim Explor	18	21 1/2
Piper Aircraft	8 1/2	8 1/2
Polaroid Corp	33	35
Pollak Corp	10 1/2	12 1/2
Remington Arms	54	62
Safety Car H & L	57	60 1/2
Savannah Sugar	28 1/2	31 1/2
Scovill Mfg	102	103 1/2
Skendnos Rayon	3 1/2	4 1/2
Standard Screw	38 1/2	42
Stanley Works	47 1/2	49 1/2
Stromberg Carlson Tel.	54 1/2	64
Sylvania Ind	18	20
Tampax, Inc	21	31 1/2
Taylor Wharton I & S	21	24
The Proctor & Gamble	8 1/2	9 1/2
Thompson Aut Arms Corp	13 1/2	14 1/2
Time, Inc	125	128 1/2
Tokheim O Tank & Pump	12 1/2	14
Trico Products	31 1/2	34 1/2
Triumph Explosives	3 1/2	4 1/2
United Artists Theatre	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Piece Dye Works	18	20
United Piece Dye Wks pf.	18	20
Vessel Root	60 1/2	63
Watch Case Co	18 1/2	20 1/2
Welch Grape Juice pf.	18 1/2	20 1/2
West Indies Sugar	3 1/2	4 1/2
West Michigan Steel	6	10
Wickwire Spencer Stl	4 1/2	5 1/2
Wilcox & Gibbs	6 1/2	8 1/2
Worcester Salt	42 1/2	47 1/2
York Ice Machinery	24	30
York Ice Machinery pf.	26 1/2	29 1/2

Key.	Bid	Offer
Armstrong Rubber A	52 1/2	56
Art Metal Construction	14 1/2	16 1/2
Automar Corp	10 1/2	11 1/2
Batany Worsted 51.25 pf	3	3
Batany Worsted M A	13 1/2	14 1/2
Brown & Sharpe Mfg Co	187	191
Buckeye Steel Cast	19 1/2	20 1/2
Chilton Co	3 1/2	4 1/2
City & Suburban Homes	5 1/2	6 1/2
Coca-Cola Bottling N Y	60	65
Colombia Bak	10 1/2	12 1/2
Compo Shoe Mach conv cum pf	49	51
Cone Aircraft \$3 cv pf.	59 1/2	61 1/2
Crowell-Collier Pub C	22	25
Cuban Am Manganese Co	7 1/2	8 1/2
Cuneso Press	110 1/2	115 1/2
Dan & Reynolds	57 1/2	59 1/2
Devoe & Reynolds I	15	17
Dictaphone Co	33 1/2	37
Dixon (J) Crucible	24	27
Domestic Finance pf	28 1/2	32
Draper Corp	68 1/2	72 1/2
Dun & Bradstreet	31 1/2	34 1/2
East Sugar Assoc	6 1/2	7 1/2
Eastman Kodak	10 1/2	20 1/2
Farnsworth Tel & Radio	1 1/2	2 1/2
Fashion Park Assoc	1	2
Fashion Park Assoc pf	4	5 1/2
Follansbee Bros new com	6 1/2	6 1/2
Follansbee Bros new pf	21	24
Foundation Co	2	3
Garlock Pkg	51	53
General Machinery Corp	21 1/2	23 1/2

Bank Stocks

Boston:	
First National	41
Merchants National	380
National Rockland	61
National Shawmut	224
Second National	135
State Street Trust	305
U S Trust	114 1/2
U S Trust pf.	112 1/2
Webster & Atlas	47

Philadelphia:

Broad St Tr	8
Central Penn National	28 1/2
Chesin's Hill Trust	12
City National	13 1/2
Corn Exchange	38
Erie	45
Fidelity Philadelphia	200
Finan of Pennsyl.	135
Firs National	300
Frankford	35
Germann	6 1/2
Girard	51
Industrial	2
Kensington	22 1/2
Land Title	24
Markt Street Natl	300
Mitten Trust	14
Nat Bank Germantown	44
Ninth Bank & Trust	2
North Broad	3
Northeast	66
North Philadelphia	75
Northwestern	45
Oiney	4
Great American	24 1/2
Great American Indemnity	9 1/2
Hanover	23 1/2
Hartford Fire	55
Hartford Steam Boiler	57
Home	304
Home Fire Sec	1 1/2
Homestead Fire	175
Ins Co of No America	63 1/2
Jersey Ins of N Y	40
Knickerbocker	7 1/2
Lincoln Fire	1 1/2

New Haven:

First Nat B & T	39
N H B N B A	59
Second Nat Bank	69
U & N Tr Co	105
Webster & Atlas	49

Chicago:	
Am National Bank Tr	185
Cont'l Ill Bk & Tr	78
First National	211
Harris Trust & Sav.	280
Northern Trust	478

Milwaukee:	
Marin Nat Exch Bank	39
Marshall & Ilsley Bank	20
Second Nat Bank	39
U & N Tr Co	105
Webster & Atlas	49

New Haven:	
First Nat B & T	39
N H B N B A	59
Second Nat Bank	69
U & N Tr Co	105
Webster & Atlas	49

New York City:	
Bank of Manhattan Co.	14 1/2
Bank of Town & Country	14 1/2
Bank of N Y Trust	310
Bankers Trust	49
Bronx Trust	15
Brooklyn Trust	72
Central National B & T	14 1/2
Chase National Bk	20 1/2
Chemical Bank & Trust	42 1/2
Clinton Trust	30
Commercial National	162
Continental Trust	12 1/2
Corn Exchange Bk Tr	48 1/2
Emmons Trust Co (New)	40
Fifth Avenue National	170 1/2
Fifth Avenue National	650
Fulton Trust	190
Guaranty Trust	267
Irving Trust	104
Kings County Trust	1500
Lawyers Trust	262 1/2
Manufacturers cum pf	52 1/2
Manufacturers National	120
National Bronx	40
National City	23 1/2
National Safety	10 1/2
New York Trust	101
Penobscot Bank	10
Publ. National	28 1/2
Sterling National	25
Title Guarantee	2 1/2
Trade	15
Underwriters Trust	80
United States Trust	1470

San Francisco:

Bank of America N T S.	35%
Bank of America N T S.	35%

KEY AND INDEX

The number at the left of the firm name identifies it with the corresponding number in the listings.

OW—Offerings Wanted. BW—Bids Wanted.

62—Stifel Nicolaus & Co., Inc., 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ph. State 5770

65—Loewi & Co., 225 E. Mason St., Milwaukee. Ph. Daly 5392. See Above.

Public Utility Stocks

Key.	Bid	Offer
Alabama Power pf.	102%	105%
Am Dist Tel of N J	91	96
Am Dist Tel of N J pf.	112 1/2	116
Arkansas Power & Lt pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atlantic City Elec pf.	121	122
Bell Tel of Canada	105	110
Bell Tel of Pa	120	122
Birmingham Elec pf.	82	85
Birmingham Elec pf.	82</	

3 1940